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• LAST EDITION

CHINESE REVOLT STORY NOT TAKEN AT FACE VALUE

Country Favors War With Germany, but Opposes Declaration Because of Lack of Confidence in Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Press reports from China to the effect that a Provisional Government of military dictatorship has been established with headquarters in Tien Tsin, that President Li Yuan-Hung is virtually a prisoner of gendarmes in Peking and that China faces civil war, are not taken at their face value here, although no direct official reports had been received at noon.

According to the best information in diplomatic circles the situation is as follows: The country is in favor of war with Germany, but the lower House of Parliament was opposed to the passage of a war measure because of the character of the Cabinet, some of whose members were corrupt. The majority of the members of the lower House went to their homes, and the difficulty now presents itself of getting a quorum of that body to take the action necessary for the confirmation of a new Cabinet.

The conviction is strong here in quarters familiar with the situation that a compromise will be effected. It is even insisted that China is not on the verge of a civil war or anything approaching it.

Inquiry as to what the nature of the compromise might be brings the opinion from this bureau's informant that it will be a settlement, not on the international question on which the country is agreed, but through the selection of the proper Cabinet.

It would appear from the opinion of diplomats here that the so-called "revolt" is a misnomer, and that the word "bolt" would more properly fit the situation. Large numbers of the members of the Lower House, for no apparent good reason at the time of the Cabinet crisis "ran home," to use the expression given in the description of the action.

The men named in the press reports as participating in the provisional Government are all known in Washington.

Hsu-Shih-chang, dictator of the Provisional Government, is one of the oldest statesmen of China. He was viceroy of Manchuria under the monarchy and became Prime Minister of China during the regime of the late President Yuan-Shih-Kai. On the passing of the President he resigned his office. He is 60 years old and is regarded as one of China's most erudite statesmen.

Wang-Shi-chen, the Premier, is chief of the general military staff at Peking. He comes from the North of China.

Tuan-Chi-Kuei, war minister, was Governor of Manchuria for years. He served as military governor of Mukden under the late President.

Tsao-Ju-lin held the office of minister of foreign affairs under President Yuan-Shih-Kai, but resigned in the summer of 1916, when he became minister of the bank of communication, the Government bank. On the passing of the President he resigned from the ministry. He is now President of the Bank of Communication at Peking.

Tang-Hua-Lung was speaker of the (Continued on page six, column six)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

Both on the British and French sections of the western front there has been fierce but inconclusive fighting during the past 48 hours. London reports that south of the Somme River, in the neighborhood of Lens, the British attacked with success, but were unable to maintain their progress in the face of violent counterattacks. They, however, made 92 prisoners in the course of the operations.

In the French section, on the Californie Plateau, in the neighborhood of Craonne, the Germans, according to Paris, launched two attacks with great violence, both of which ultimately failed, although, in the second attack, the German forces succeeded in gaining a footing in the advanced French elements.

Energetic operations are in progress on the Italian front. In the Voisic region, violent Austrian counterattacks have been everywhere repulsed; whilst, south of Kostanjica, the Italians, by a surprise attack, advanced their line about 400 meters on a two-kilometer front.

There is no news of importance from the remaining war theaters.

British Recapture Post
LONDON, England (Monday)—British forces wrested back from the Germans early today the lone British post which Sunday morning's enemy attack had gained for them southeast of Cherisy. Field Marshal Haig reported the recapture in his report today and a further British advance into the enemy trenches to the east of Vermelles.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood

Li Yuan-Hung

President of Chinese Republic who, it is reported, intends to try to introduce a bill embodying a declaration of war on Germany.

INDICTMENTS IN INDIA PLOT

Charges Against Former German Consul Von Reitsch of Chicago Include Payments of Large Sums to Aid Rebellion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Baron Kurt Von Reitsch, who was German Consul in this city for a number of years, is pointed out in Federal indictments just returned as the chief figure in a plot hatched here to stir up a rebellion in India. Thirteen other persons were indicted at the same time, nine of them Hindus. All of the men are understood to be under arrest with the exception of the former consul, who returned to Germany in the party of Count von Bernstorff.

The existence of the plot against the British in India became known to the public something over a month ago when Gustav H. Jacobson, a German-American of this city who had been one of the most active workers in the American embargo conference and in local peace propaganda, was indicted here. Several weeks ago Albert H. Wehde, one of the conspirators, was arrested in Honolulu and brought back to Chicago. He was said to have confessed in San Francisco. The connection of Baron Von Reitsch, who had played a prominent part socially in German-American circles, was a complete surprise.

The indictments charge the German Consul with paying out \$41,500 to get the India revolution under way. The items as related in the indictment are these: That on May 6, 1915, at Chicago the German Consul gave to William Wilms a check for \$20,000, the proceeds of which were to be used to incite natives of India to rebellion; that on June 30, 1915, at Chicago the Baron caused to be given to Albert H. Wehde the sum of \$20,000 for the use of Wehde in inciting Hindus to engage in the rebellion and in furnishing military training to the Indians and arms, munitions, supplies and money for carrying on and supporting the rebellion; and that on May 15, 1915, the Baron left Chicago to give to George Paul Boehm \$15,000, to be used by him in defraying his expenses in traveling from Chicago to India to engage in the rebellion.

The Boehm indictment charges that he was engaged by Jacobson as a drillmaster for such of the natives of India as should be incited to take part in the rebellion, the transaction taking place on March 1, 1915. The indictment further relates that Boehm and a man named Scholtz or Sterneck, both of military training, were assembled at Chicago on May 1, 1915, by Wehde and that the three of them left about a week later to engage in the rebellion.

One other payment is mentioned. Jacobson is charged with having paid to Heramba Lal Gupta \$1000 on Aug. 8, 1915, to carry him to India to participate in the revolt. Gupta is said to be of high birth. Besides these already named, the indictment is directed against Jodhi Singh, Dharendra Nath Sen, Chandra Kama Chakraborty, Jandendra Nath Senyal, Nam Chandra, Bhagwan Singh, Santokh Singh and Gopal Singh.

The scheme, it is understood, intended the running of interned German ships in the British Indies, the transfer to them at sea of arms smug-

gled out of this country and the landing of the munitions in India. One count in the indictment charges a conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States, the other the incitement of a conspiracy in this country against a friendly nation. Jacobson and Wehde are out on \$25,000 bonds.

BRITISH RADICALS STATE PROGRAM

Labor Socialist Meeting at Leeds Supports the Russian Workers' Formulas and Makes Own Plans

Cabled to The Christian Science Monitor by its special representative

LEEDS, England (Monday)—As a result of yesterday's Socialist conference at Leeds, at which the fourth resolution already mentioned in cable dispatches was carried with practical unanimity, this country will presumably at some date have its central and local committees of workers' and soldiers' delegates. That is, if the Government does not see fit to interfere.

It has been stated that the moving of the resolution itself conflicted with the Defense of the Realm Regulations as being subversive of military discipline, but this interpretation of the resolution was repudiated by W. C. Anderson, M. P., who moved it. The meeting was at least successful as a demonstration; and though at times somewhat turbulent and effervescent like most labor gatherings, represents the formal inauguration of a movement which may possibly grow particularly at this stage of the war.

Robert Smilie, who was remarked by one speaker, had been asked to become food controller, controlled the meeting with understanding and skill; and those on the platform included Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, organizers of the meeting; Mrs. Snowden and Mrs. Despard, W. C. Anderson, who moved the chief resolution, F. W. Jowett, Robert Williams, Pethick Lawrence, Roden Buxton and others. H. W. Massingham, editor of the Nation, also studied the proceedings from the vantage ground of the platform.

The meeting was representative of what is called the new labor, between which and the orthodox trade union leaders of the type of Arthur Henderson there is a growing cleavage. Even in this meeting, however, there was a difference of view, one element present being that which would induce labor to control its own fortunes "through medium of bodies like shop stewards' committees, representing each industry." This viewpoint was expressed by several of the Clyde delegates.

The meeting was one of the largest gatherings of its kind, there having arrived up to noon 1151 delegates, representing trade councils and local labor parties, trade union organizations, the Independent Labor Party, the British Socialist Party, women's organizations, the Union of Democratic Control, National Council for Civil Liberties, and other bodies.

The strongest impressions one brought away from the meeting were

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MUSTERING OF POLISH ARMY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The mustering of the first army is reported to have begun throughout Poland and special committees formed have issued appeals for volunteers.

VENEZUELA TO STAND BY UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That no circumstances will intervene to alter the friendly attitude between Venezuela and the United States was the statement on Sunday night of Minister Dominieli of the South American country in denying the reports that Germany is negotiating with his Government for acquisition of the island of Margarita for a submarine base.

RAILROAD TRAIN CUTS DISCUSSED

Representatives of Systems Urge Public Support of Restricted Service at Hearing Before Massachusetts Commission

Representatives of the railroads in Massachusetts and members of interested semipublic organizations appeared before the Public Service Commission today in response to a call for a conference and hearing on the proposed curtailment of railroad passenger service in the State. The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety was represented by Henry B. Endicott, executive secretary, and E. W. Longley and Charles S. Pierce, general solicitor of the Boston & Maine, explained the attitude of that railroad in restricting its passenger service.

Chairman Macleod of the commission stated, in opening the conference, that it was the purpose of the commission first to get the viewpoint of the railroad officials and others with respect to the necessity for the service curtailment, after which, if requested, it will listen to such protests as the public may have to offer, the date for such a hearing to be determined later. Mr. Pierce said in part:

"Unless the public is prepared to have the country suffer by reason of failure to move this traffic the railroad must make room for it by a reduction of passenger service and it is attempting to do this by eliminating trains which carry few passengers or whose patrons can at moderate inconvenience avail themselves of other trains. It has prepared a tentative plan for such eliminations and has given notice in advance so that the selections which its officials have made can be discussed and criticized. The public is entitled to give its own views as to the details of such a plan and the officials of the railroad will be glad to receive such detailed criticisms. Already many have been received and the tentative schedule has been rearranged to meet some of them. The management cannot believe, however, that the public as a whole will disapprove the general outline of the plan and refuse to submit to some personal inconvenience if the interests of the public as a whole are served."

"It is well known that the unusual conditions created by the war have increased transportation rates by water from 400 to 500 per cent in the last two or three years, and this of course has had a tendency to reduce the transportation of coal by water to New England. In 1916 this company received about 600,000 tons less by water than in 1915, but received by rail about 1,670,000, or 49 per cent more tons; the increase in total consumption in 1916 over 1915 being due to increased industrial activity. This additional rail movement together with the general increase in industrial traffic tends to overtax the transportation facilities and the result is embargoes on the movement of freight into New England through its western gateways."

"A concentration camp for troops in the Northwestern Military Department is to be established near Ayer. It is estimated there will be from 30 to 40 troops brought together at that camp. This means that where today the population is negligible there will be an (Continued on page seven, column three)

SOCIALIST VOTE IS AWAITED

Anti-German Leaders to Announce Resignations Unless Referendum Rejects Anti-War Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Allan Benson, Socialist candidate for President in 1916, William English Walling and J. G. Phelps Stokes have announced that they would also resign from the party if it did not repudiate, in the referendum now being conducted, the antiwar resolution adopted at St. Louis, and they say large numbers of Socialists are prepared to take similar action.

Morris Hillquit, one of the leaders of the opposing faction, said that if a separate party were formed by those who withdrew it would be a party of leaders without followers.

John Spargo resigned from the party chiefly because he believed it pro-German and un-American. He does not think there has been, except in a few instances, any conscious advocacy of the German cause as such, but he says, the party from the first has been on the German side, favoring precisely the things desired by the German Foreign Office and opposing those things that office opposed.

Mr. Spargo says the Socialist Party joined in the demand that the Government warn American citizens off ships bound for danger zones and withdraw protection from those disregarding that warning. An embargo on munitions and foodstuffs was adopted as the center of Socialist policy, notwithstanding the fact that the principle involved, if universally accepted, would impose upon all nations a colossal military system. The embargo demand was repeated when diplomatic relations with Germany were broken.

Socialist's Draft Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Julian Pierce, Secretary of the Washington Socialist Party, in a speech just delivered here, urges every Socialist to register tomorrow for the new Army. He said, "I want every Socialist to register on June 5 and to give as his reason for exemption this: 'I am a conscientious objector to wars.' When the registrations come up before the Board of Exemptions and the Board of Appeals, they will have the best legal advice that money can buy to plead their cause."

NEW BOSTON RECORD FOR NATURALIZATION

Naturalization records were broken in Boston today with the presence of 450 applicants in the Federal Building for first papers and over 200 other applicants in the United States District Court for final papers. Six United States deputy marshals were on duty in the court room where Judge James M. Morton Jr. administered the oath of allegiance in groups of 50 applicants each. On the fourth floor, where the first papers are taken out, a double line of applicants stretched completely around the main corridor of the building.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—According to Vienna messages, Ritter von Seidler has been appointed Austrian Minister of Agriculture, a post hitherto held by Count Clam Martinic in addition to the premiership, while the continued intractability of the Poles is indicated by the announcement that Dr. von Dobrynski, who was recently persuaded to withdraw his resignation as Minister for Galicia, has again resigned.

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FIRST CALL FOR NEW ARMY MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government intends to draw for its new Army 625,000 men on the first call, following registration. This information was given the Senate Military Committee today by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

The 125,000 men above the first 500,000 increment will be placed in training camp to fill vacancies left by men withdrawn. The provost marshal-general emphasized the fact that no class of men will be exempted as a whole from service in America's Army since such a system would endanger the Government's plan to get 1,500,000 men from the 10,000,000 expected to register.

GOVERNOR ASKS BARS TO CLOSE

Chief Executive in Statement Issued Today Requests Liquor Dealers in State to Suspend Business Registration Day

Governor McCall issued an appeal today urging the closing of all the liquor saloons in the State on registration day tomorrow, the same as on all election days throughout the Commonwealth. He says that he has no legal power to order the closing of the saloons or else he would issue an order to that effect. In the absence of any legal authority in the matter, he urges all liquor dealers to observe tomorrow the same regulations which forbid the sale of intoxicants on election days.

"Tomorrow the voting places in every election district in the Commonwealth will be thronged by those seeking to enroll themselves as required by the proclamation of the President of the United States. Conditions will be precisely similar to those which prevail upon election days. A large number of young men will assemble in every community."

"Our State law prohibits the sale, gift or delivery of liquor on election days, but it makes no provision for so extraordinary an occasion as the enrollment of young men for military service. If power were vested in me, I should order the enforcement of all the provisions of law regarding intoxicating liquors tomorrow that apply on election days. But in the absence of any such authority, I can only sincerely hope and strongly urge that all men throughout the State who deal in liquor will feel it their duty to observe all the conditions of law applying on election days."

Upon being unofficially informed of Governor McCall's appeal Fletcher Ranney, chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, said that the notice was almost too short for the board to act upon it, even if they had the power to close the saloons, which he doubted. Mr. Ranney said that in cases of emergencies saloons in some cities and towns in Massachusetts had been closed by the local authorities, but he did not see where the Boston Licensing Board could do anything except request saloonkeepers to comply with the existing law.

He said that it was too late to issue formal notices of any kind, but that he would consult with Police Commissioner O'Meara and discuss the situation with that official. He stated that the board was inclined to support the Governor as far as possible, provided it could be done under existing laws.

DOCTORS ASK BAN ON LIQUOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prohibition for the period of the war was advocated here on Sunday night at a meeting under the auspices of the American Medical Association's committee on the treatment of alcoholism and narcotic addiction. The sense of the meeting was that the Government should not only prohibit the manufacture of whiskey, but that it should pass laws stopping the use of such as is already manufactured.

Among the speakers were Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, a leading specialist on narcotics; Dr. John D. Quackenbos, widely known as an alienist; Dr. Delancy Carter, president of the American Medical Society, and Dr. Haven Emerson, city health commissioner.

Dr. Quackenbos declared if the nation is to maintain its moral standing, tobacco also must be abandoned. He added that the time would come "when the man who deals in drink, cigarettes or cigars will be deemed a murderer."

GERMAN MINISTER SENT FROM BRAZIL

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Adolf Pauli, former German Minister to Brazil, has been given passports for himself and all German consuls, issued by the Prime Minister and American Ambassador. The Germans will sail today on the steamer Frisia for Amsterdam.

IRISH CONVENTION PLANS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Irish convention, it now appears to be agreed, will number 100, of whom from 15 to 20 will be nominated by the Government. The chairmanship is still a difficulty and there is more likelihood than ever that the choice will have to be made from the ranks of the Irishmen.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MOTHER CHURCH

Another Year of Great Growth in the Movement Reported at The First Church of Christ, Scientist

The annual business meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, The Mother Church, was held, in the Church edifice, this afternoon, the usual program being followed.

The proceedings began with the singing of the 195th Hymn, "Shepherd, show me how to go," by Mary Baker Eddy. After this the meeting was opened by the President, William P. McKenzie, who read the following selections from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures":—

Bible: Deut. 32: 1-4;
Isaiah 52: 1-3, 6, 7, 10;
Mark 13: 1, 2, 7-10;
Luke 22: 35, 36;
Matthew 28: 18-20
Science and Health: 185: 7;
109: 4;
149: 32-8;
347: 14;
138: 27-2

After the readings the congregation joined in silent prayer, followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer. The hymn 173, "Be firm and be faithful," was then sung, and after this the names of the officers for the ensuing year were read by Mr. McKenzie:—

President—William D. McCrackan.
Treasurer—Adam H. Dickey.
Clerk—John V. Dittmore.
First Reader—Bicknell Young of Chicago.
Second Reader—Mrs. Mary Bayrd Colby of Detroit.

The retiring President, Mr. McKenzie then introduced the new President in the following words:—

"Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? In ancient times, from far distant points, representatives of the tribes of Israel used to come to Jerusalem. On the way, as they journeyed, they sang about the city—'Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together, whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord... to give thanks unto the name of the Lord.' Their journey was made over the visible toilsome way, their worship was through bodily presence in the temple; but today the ascending and the worship is becoming universal, because it is in spirit and in truth. 'Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in His holy place? He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully.'"

We are assembled here in an annual meeting of The Mother Church, and we are conscious of the great multitude of our fellow members who are with us ascending the hill of God. There is a song of joy, inaudible to the senses, rising continuously in the hearts of all of us. We rejoice that material symbols disappear and that reality appears. We rejoice that we are no longer tempted to make descents and stay our progress for the scansion and criticism of errors, or for the finding of faults in our brethren. We rejoice in a unity brought about by faith in Principle, which makes of the members of this great Church a cooperative host, loving among themselves and friendly to every one in the world. Who can measure the potency of this united love to bring harmony and health to mankind? If in our own hearts we actually do know that no accuser is there, then we understand how, as our textbook says, "Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain." (Science and Health, 568:29.)

It is now my great privilege to introduce into the office of President of this Church universal, a dear friend for whom I had good will and admiration before either of us knew about Christian Science, when he was a writer of history, and I a university instructor. In the years that have intervened, in our occasional meetings and associations, his friendship has enriched my life and given me courage, and his friendliness has reached to many other others also because he has been proving himself a friend of God. We can hardly value enough the support and strength that comes to workers in the Christian Science movement because of mutual friendship, whereby they are inspired and encouraged, and reminded of God's love. Let us hope and pray for the time when all mankind shall give up that "friendship of the world," that cupidity, materialism and self-will, which the Apostle James says "is enmity with God," and accept God as the real source of all good, and man's unfeeling friend. Then will be the reaching of our desired haven whereof Mrs. Eddy wrote (Sentinel, May 19, 1906):

"Come, endless day—no night, no site, No climbing and no tire— The ascent made, the burden laid, Nor yoke, nor tear, nor bid."

I now present to you Mr. W. D. McCrackan, already well known to (Continued on page four, column one)

U. S. MISSION IS ON RUSSIAN SOIL

Navy Department Is Advised of Safe Arrival—Administration Is Hopeful of Success of Its Services at Petrograd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department received a dispatch on Sunday morning announcing the safe arrival of the Root mission at a Russian port. It is expected that the mission will hasten to Petrograd, and it is the hope of the Administration that it will arrive in time to be of service at this critical period in Russia.

Those in the party are: Mr. Root, Ambassador Extraordinary; John R. Mott, Cyrus H. McCormick, Samuel R. Merritt, James M. Dunne, and Charles Edward Russell, Envoys Extraordinary; Maj.-Gen. Hugh I. Scott, chief of staff of the army, military representative of the President; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, naval representative of the President; Col. R. E. L. Michie, aide to the chief of staff of the army; Col. William V. Judson, military attaché to the diplomatic mission; Clyde S. Stillwell, James F. O'Rourke, Jay Keegan, Duane E. Washburn, Walter W. King and George D. Gregory, clerks; Sergeant Paul Z. Randolph, orderly, and George E. Long, messenger. Charles R. Crane, Envoy Extraordinary; Basil Millar, secretary to the mission; Maj. Stanley Washburn, U. S. A., assistant secretary to the mission; and E. Eugene Prince, civil aide and interpreter, were already in Russia, and will join the party at its destination.

Army's Power Grows

New Discipline Effective—M. Konovaloff Resigns

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—M. Konovaloff, Minister of Commerce and Industry, finding himself in disagreement with the Minister of Labor, M. Skobelev, has resigned. Explaining his reasons in an interview, he described the economic and industrial life as collapsing. His view is that the Socialists should take entire charge of the Government.

Regarding the Kronstadt dispute, there appears to have been considerable misunderstanding and M. Cheldze, president of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, with four other representatives of the council have proceeded to Kronstadt to investigate the matter. The ministers M. Tchernoff and Thoretell are also going to Kronstadt to meet the members of the local committee. A delegation from the Kronstadt committee has been received by the Petrograd committee.

The list of candidates elected to the executive committee of the Council of Peasants' Delegates is headed by M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, with 810 votes.

Mme. Breshkovskaya, "grandmother of the revolution," is second with 809 votes; Prince Kropotkin and M. Plecheksonoff, Minister of Supplies, were not elected; while M. Lenin secured only 20 votes and M. Skobelev only 11.

M. Kerensky has returned from a tour of the different fronts. Speaking at Kiev, where he had an enthusiastic reception, he said the power of the Russian Army was increasing daily, based on new and intelligent discipline, and he added that "fraternization with the enemy" had completely ceased.

Arthur Henderson has arrived and has stated in an interview that he had come to the service of the common interests of the Russian and English democracies, whose aim was a rapid and durable peace.

The question of discipline is now quite satisfactory on the northern fronts, but in the South there is much room for improvement. There is particular difficulty in Bessarabia, both the peasants and reactionaries making trouble. News from Finland is not good, strikes being widespread.

Baron Rosen's Views

Says Russia Should Confer With Allies on Peace Issue

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—

In a long declaration published in today's Dzen, Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States and former member of the Council of the Empire, proposes as a means of exit for Russia from her present chaotic condition a diplomatic conference with the Entente Allies to determine a possible basis for peace with the Central Powers.

"Russia is on the edge of a precipice," says Baron Rosen in his declaration. "Safety demands that she find an exit before the growing anarchy wrecks the country. She must say good-bye to illusions and look the truth in the eye. The watchword of war to the end must be considered in the light of conditions."

"Those conditions are becoming worse with increasing disorganization. The enemy as well as the Allies are informed of that fact. We are running the risk of being abandoned by the Allies or left to the necessity of making a shameful peace if we do not following the only course compatible with dignity and honor. We must abandon the use of words which mean nothing clear and definite and begin a diplomatic conference with the Allies and the United States, which has joined the coalition, and find out what conditions of peace will satisfy them and at the same time be in accordance with the spirit of dec-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Baron Roman Romanovich Rosen

laration of the temporary government and the principles proclaimed by President Wilson.

Baron Rosen acknowledged that Russia is late with such a diplomatic plan which, in his opinion, should have followed President Wilson's appeal to the belligerent countries. At the time, however, the governing classes of all the countries were so intent upon the idea of the complete rout of the enemy, he comments, that no one government could assert its readiness to solve the problems of the war by conferences.

"Thus," he adds, "an unfortunate situation was created, an exit from which was possible only by the injection of a new and powerful factor—the Russian revolution. In this consists its great world-importance. The Russian democracy was the first to have the courage to say aloud the definite word which has freed everybody from the bloody hypothesis under which the nations labored for nearly three years."

ALL AMERICA MAY JOIN WAR

John Barrett of Pan-American Union in Liberty Loan Address, Predicts All of South America Will Be for Allies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At an outdoor meeting of the churches of Baltimore yesterday, John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, gave an address in behalf of the Liberty Loan. Mr. Barrett said in part: "Speaking unofficially, for no one can speak today in this crisis for all America, but basing conclusions on the consistent attitude of the Latin-American press and the expressed opinions of Latin-American statesmen, it can be said that despite the justifiable and even praiseworthy neutrality of some of the Latin-American countries, there is no question whatever that it now looks as if events would inevitably cause all of them to align themselves with the United States and its European allies and even take such steps as will be equal to a declaration of war."

"The preponderating public sentiment everywhere in Latin-America is undoubtedly pro-American and Ally. The governments remaining neutral cannot be described as being in any way under German influence. It may be that it would be far better for the eventual best interests of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy if they would remain neutral. Certain mighty and irresistible, but almost intangible, forces and influences of both sentimental and economic character towards a break with Germany are, however, powerfully at work everywhere in Latin-America and cannot be checked. The tide of Pan-Americanism is undoubtedly rising with a new power and a new opportunity to save world civilization, and at this hour it looks as if the food would carry all America with it."

"If Brazil enters the conflict, as today seems imminent, two-thirds of the entire population and five-eighths of the total area of the western hemisphere will be at war with the common enemy. Can the remaining one-third of the population and three-eighths of area stand against the psychological, sympathetic and economic appeal of their sister peoples and countries having similar interests, similar institutions, similar governments and similar destiny?"

AID BASED ON NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation to provide allowances for dependents of enlisted men of the Army and Navy, based on each case on the number of dependents, is recommended in a report to the Council of National Defense by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which recently investigated the subject at the request of Secretary of War Baker.

SUGAR SUPPLY SHORTAGE SEEN

Herbert C. Hoover Submits Facts to Congress Showing Scarcity—Proposes Food Agent to Buy for All Allies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to information submitted to Congress by Herbert C. Hoover, the coming food administrator, the sugar supply of the United States will have been exhausted by the middle of October, and there will be no large shipments to arrive before the end of December.

The outlook for sugar is very poor," said Mr. Hoover. "The Cuban crop may be down a million and a quarter tons below the four million normal. Generally there is a scarcity of sugar in the world, owing to the decrease in beet sugar production all over Europe. There is also a greater demand and a greater pull by the Allies on such sugar as is available, and they have an equal pull on the Cuban markets and other markets with ourselves."

What effect the threatened sugar shortage will have on the American household is as yet undeterminable. The Senate Finance Committee has already decided to encourage domestic sugar producers and refiners by urging repeal of that section of the Underwood tariff which allows drawbacks—refund of tariff to those sugar importers whose product is re-exported out of the United States.

Mr. Hoover believes the high price on sugar is stimulating the beet sugar planting in western states but the harvest, though it will be large, "makes up for nothing like the diversion facing us from Cuba."

He insisted today that if Congress gives the food control department sufficient powers there must be a co-ordination of the purchasing agents of the Allies "to cease competition for that sugar, as far as we can." He urged arrangements for hauling Java sugar to the United States so as to release the Cuban sugar to Europe. "In any event," he said, "we must take a grip on the stocks of sugars at a very early moment so as to spread the whole of the sugar we have over a number of months and prevent a serious shortage in the future."

One of the first things to be done to this end, he suggested, would be to appoint a representative of the United States Food Control Department on the International Sugar Board, the remnants of which agency are already set up.

Similar cooperation with the Allies was suggested by Mr. Hoover to handle the bean output of Brazil. At the present time he said there are 30 or 40 different bean buyers in various competition in behalf of the Allies and the United States in Brazil to land the crop down there and as a result beans have gone up there 200 to 300 per cent. "If a food control department is set up with sufficient power," he said, "I would propose to enter at once into an agreement with the Allies that we have one purchasing agent in Brazil, so that we could apportion those export beans between the different countries."

Mr. Hoover, in an appeal to the people of the United States, made especially to the housewives of the Nation, urged an increased vegetable diet as a means of conserving the supply of more staple foodstuffs. This plan, he says, will insure a greater supply for storage and larger shipments to the Allies. He says:

"We want the American people to increase the proportion of vegetables in their diet for many reasons. Vegetables, including potatoes, composed but a small fraction of the diet of the Americans, considered as a Nation."

"Of our total foodstuffs in terms of units, only about 14 per cent are supplied in the form of vegetables, while some 40 per cent arises from cereal products, including bread; 20 per cent from various animal products and 13 per cent from sugar. The widespread agitation throughout the country to increase production of foodstuffs has resulted in a large expansion of the garden area, and with normal weather conditions, we may hope for a greatly increased supply of garden vegetables. These may be disposed of either by direct consumption during the summer months or conservation for winter use."

"Much more simple and direct thing to do is to increase proportion of vegetables in our diet during the months of July, August and September, and thus save a portion of the cereals, meat and sugar for winter use. To double the proportions of vegetables and thus diminish proportionately the drain of bread and meat supplies in no way suggests vegetarianism."

"The alternative would be to conserve the vegetables for winter use, and while everything should be done that is possible in the way of drying vegetables, it must be borne in mind that owing to the shortage in tin the normal canning capacity of the country will be greatly reduced in its application to vegetables."

"Price conditions in the larger cities may not permit of so large a proportion of substitution of vegetables as in the country districts and smaller towns. It is even more important, therefore, that in the country districts and smaller towns vegetables should be substituted for the staples, because this will greatly relieve the question of transportation."

"If the rural population, including in this term the larger towns and smaller cities, would during the months of July, August and September reduce the consumption of sugar one ounce, bread four ounces a day, meat 1½ ounces per day, and vegetables were substituted instead, the economy would represent the saving of 20,000-

000 bushels of wheat, 125,000 tons of sugar and 700,000 hives of bees.

"We must realize that to relax the strain on our transportation facilities and to fulfill obligations to our allies, it is necessary that we consume perishable foodstuffs; that we consume them as near the source as possible, and that we conserve staple foodstuffs as far as possible for winter use and for export to our allies."

Egg Gambling Charge

Federal Grand Jury Indicts Several Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Out of the very extended governmental inquiry into the local egg market has finally come a sweeping Federal indictment, and the extent of it is generally surprising. No less than 16 individuals and nine firms are named in the indictments. It is said that this may be the forerunner of further indictments aimed at the food manipulators and of inquiry into coal prices. The report of the Illinois State Council of National Defense that coal prices were run up by manipulation, is encouragement to action along this line.

As outlined previously in these columns, the Government was very suspicious of the operation on the Chicago butter and egg board. The indictment observes that the defendants adopted a practice of making fictitious purchases and sales without intending that the eggs should be delivered. The natural and inevitable effect has been to establish prices for eggs through the United States higher than a true market price.

The indictments name the following: Owen D. Gilman, Charles J. Bowman, S. Edward Davis, Don B. Kilbourne, S. Love Kelley, Frank M. Heggie, Frank J. Sokol, Louis Lepman, Horace I. Lepman, Meyer H. Elchengreen, Charles B. Ford, Harry H. Felchenfeld, Theodore Aaron, Marshall L. Brown, Jesse L. Oxley, Louis Richter, O. D. Gilman & Co., Marsh L. Brown & Co., the Davis Kilbourne Company, the Oxley & Richter Company, the S. Love Kelley Company, the F. M. Heggie Company, Lepman & Heggie, Bowman & Co., Inc., and Felchenfeld & Aaron.

Grain Gambling Penalized

Lever Food Bill Goes to Conference to Adjust Differences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gambling in futures on any grain exchange in the United States and the withholding from market or destroying the foodstuffs or fuels is severely penalized by the provisions of the Lever Food Bill passed by the Senate.

The bill, the first of the Administration emergency food legislation to pass both houses of Congress, carrying appropriations aggregating \$11,000,000, goes to conference over House and Senate differences. The two Houses are now ready to take up the second food measure, providing for price fixing and Federal control.

The most pointed tilt in the Senate over the Lever bill came upon the Thomas-Nelson amendment to halt speculation by grain exchanges, for the period of the war. Senator Thomas of Colorado wanted to immediately close all exchanges that permitted gambling in futures. As modified by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, the amendment was accepted by the Senate providing a \$500 fine or one year imprisonment for anyone refusing to heed the request or proclamation of the President to stop speculation harmful to public interest.

The Pointeclair amendment, written into the bill by the Senate, making a felony the hoarding or destruction of food or fuel, does not prevent farmers from their customary accumulation of farm products for the market.

A House provision, modified in the Senate, was a clause for a food census, providing that the Department of Agriculture might confiscate the business of any food dealer, wholesale or retail, who refuses to divulge information concerning his store of foodstuffs. The Senate's provision obligating the food dealer to furnish information, making it a punishable offense to withhold or to give false information.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to purchase seeds in time of need and sell them to farmers at cost, an appropriation of \$2,500,000 being provided for this purpose. The Secretary of Agriculture, under the terms of the bill, is authorized, with the approval of the President, to make a survey of the food situation, the amount of production, the prices paid the markets, and everything pertaining to food.

BROTHERHOOD RIGHTS TO BE PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been agreed to amend the commerce bill respecting preferential wartime shipments so that it will meet the demands of the railway brotherhoods by not infringing the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which permits right of labor unions to strike. The bill will be before the Senate this week.

GEORGIA MILITARY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—The Georgia Military College graduated the largest class in its history last week when 61 received diplomas, which were delivered by Chancellor Barrow of the University of Georgia.

CAR LOADINGS GAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Atchison's May loading increased around 6 per cent. Burlington road's increased around 12 per cent. Illinois Central increased around 18 per cent. Chicago & North-western May loadings increased 13 per cent.

LABOR OPPOSES CONSCRIPTION

Canada National Conference Passes Resolution—No Decision on Plan for Coalition Plan of Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—There has been no decision as yet on the coalition issue and an answer to the offer of the premier, Sir Robert Borden, of an equal division of the Cabinet officers is still awaited.

The leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was in conference with his parliamentary lieutenants from the different provinces and while the proceedings were strictly private, it is reported that the preponderance of the sentiment of the gathering was distinctly against conscription.

After a momentous sitting on Saturday the National Labor Conference passed a resolution against conscription, urging the organized workers of the country to oppose it by every means in their power. The conference also placed itself on record as in favor of the nationalization of all the railroads in Canada and all the coal fields, the appointment of a ship and fuel controller, public ownership of cold storage plants, abattoirs and canneries and in favor of the passage of an order in council giving municipalities the right to operate coal and wood yards.

Both political parties were criticized for the party politics which it was alleged had been displayed during the war and for allowing speculation in foodstuffs. The Government was declared by some speakers to be the willing tools of the interests which dominated them.

It was decided to start a campaign for the reorganization of the Imperial Munitions Board by communicating with 1700 unions in Canada. The delegates will likely seek a conference with the Cabinet to present their demands for action to bring down the cost of living.

According to the reports arriving from Montreal and other parts of Quebec, while violence has quite generally ceased, the opposition to conscription is strong, inhabitants of the Province being generally against the proposal.

A firm front on the part of the authorities in Montreal had the effect of quieting the more refractory ones. Controller Ross, the police administrator, arrived at the decision that it would be better for the moment to prohibit all open air meetings in the streets, as well as street parades, owing to the danger that might result from remarks.

The character of the opposition on the part of a certain section of the French-Canadian people could be gathered from the utterances of the various speakers on the subject. One speaker, Albert St. Martin, said: "If they threaten to shoot you for not going to the front, it will be the time to show whether you are cowards or men. If you are cowards you will give in to save your lives for a time and consent to be assassins; and if you are men and do not want to do the work of assassins, tell them to kill you at once instead of being killed later."

"What will you do if conscription passes," asked another speaker. "Do with such a law," he continued, "what the Canadians did with the national service cards. We should refuse to register and if we are threatened with imprisonment, be men."

Following the violent tirades by some French-Canadians, more moderate counsels have prevailed and at a meeting of anti held in front of the St. Jean Baptiste market and which was attended by some 4000 people, while the remarks of the various speakers were strongly against conscription, yet they were mostly concerned with good advice. Leo Doyon asked the workingmen of Montreal to give the King's representative, A. J. Balfour, a royal welcome. At a meeting of the Young Men's Liberal Association of Montreal, a resolution was unanimously passed

to the effect that "the club being opposed to the violation of the Canadian constitution, declares itself against the adoption by Parliament of any law establishing military conscription for service overseas." There was an absence of any heated talk on the part of the various speakers.

Disorderly scenes have been witnessed in Sherbrooke, Quebec, and several arrests were made. A returned soldier who threw missiles at the crowd was badly handled and had to be rescued by the police. At a meeting in Racine Park, attended by several thousand people and which was addressed by a number of young French-Canadians, several of whom were lawyers, one of the speakers said that they were under no obligation to go on the firing line and be fodder for his guns, as they owed nothing to France or Great Britain.

A resolution was passed in which it was pointed out that conscription was contrary to the traditions of democracy, and that the measure should not be enforced without previously consulting the electorate either by referendum or by general election. Five or six thousand people attended a meeting at Three Rivers, Quebec, when L. P. Mercier, M. P., urged French-Canadians to unite and to use every legal means to protest against conscription. One speaker, while protesting against the proposed legislation, urged calmness rather than violence by those opposing the measure.

TOURS BEGUN FOR THE LIBERTY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo starts today on a speaking tour through the East and South to boost public sentiment in favor of buying Liberty Loan bonds. The Secretary's itinerary includes nine large cities.

Ruth Law starts from Cleveland Tuesday morning on a 10 days' flying tour on behalf of the Liberty Loan in the machine she flew from Chicago to New York last year. She will drop paper bombs over the cities of the Middle West and Southwest, with messages urging every man and woman to subscribe to the war fund.

Appeals From Many Pulpits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty Loan week in this State began on Sunday with appeals for subscriptions made from many pulpits and tonight Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will address two meetings.

HOUSE TAKES A RECESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives adjourned on Saturday until Wednesday noon, so as to give members an opportunity to partake in the Confederate reunion ceremonies. Several small bills are on the calendar, and will be taken up on Wednesday. It is hoped to dispose of these small pieces of legislation, which must be attended to, and to take up consideration of the second Administration food bill as soon as possible.

Why Glacier National Park Is the Goal of Summer Tourists.

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GERMAN REPEAL OF LEGISLATION

Progressive and Socialist Circles Welcome Abolition of Jesuit Act—Protest From the National Liberal Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Federal Council's decision to repeal the Jesuit Act and the Language Paragraph created no very great stir in the German press, partly perhaps because it has been general property for a long time that the abolition of the former at least was imminent.

Progressive and Socialist circles have agitated in favor of the measure for years past, on the ground that all exceptional legislation is inimical, and they, therefore, welcome the Federal Council's present action without reserve, and merely call for it to be followed by the abolition of all exceptional legislation, such as the remainder of the anti-Polish code, and the regulations which exclude Jews and Non-Conformists from an official or military career, and compel their children to attend the Scripture lessons given by Lutherans in the schools. Thus the Berliner Tageblatt, while observing that the repeal of the Jesuit Act undoubtedly represented in the first place a concession to the Center on the part of the Government, hailed it and the accompanying abolition of the Language Paragraph as "the demolition, piece by piece, of exceptional legislation," and wrote: "One may expect that the governments of the various Federal States will now draw therefrom the logical conclusion with regard to Jews and Dissidents, and will treat these also, in so far as they are affected by exceptional laws, as citizens with equal rights in school and in social life."

Indeed, the only protest that has been made so far against either measure has been put forward by some National Liberal organs, such as the Tagliche Rundschau and the Reichsbote, which maintain that the repeal of the Jesuit Act is a breach of the secular truce. We do not regard the decision to abolish the Jesuit Act a profitable one, wrote the latter paper. The activities of the Jesuit Order, with which the terrors of the counter-Reformation are indissolubly connected, bear eloquent testimony enough to its character. The latter has not changed, and cannot change. We fear the consequences will be that we must again go through hard experiences such as we were entitled to hope lay behind us for ever. The Germania, the official organ of the Center Party, has published a reply to criticism of this kind by "one of the best writers among the German Jesuits." The Jesuits of today, runs this reply, have no reason to "retain the standpoint of the medieval ecclesiastical state, or to stir up the religious zeal for persecution and the sectarian animosity of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. We see in Christian Protestants our brothers and comrades in arms in the great spiritual struggle against the anti-Christian movement of modern times. Hence there must be no mistrust and no bitter memories between us; over-zealous and impatient individuals, such as are always to be found on either side, must not be allowed to disturb this state of Christian tolerance and charity. Ideas alone must wrestle with one another; a lively mental conflict with mental weapons and forces must be the order of the day, for free competition is by no means tantamount to no tolerance and no persecution."

It will be seen from this, the Berliner Tageblatt has observed, that the Jesuitic campaign of today is not at all concerned with the ideas represented by the Reichsbote (which is the organ of the Lutheran clergy); rather may those circles feel themselves threatened which come under the heading of "the anti-Christian movement." It is precisely these free-thinking circles, however, which desire to place no legal hindrances in the way of the Jesuit order. All they demand is that they too shall be granted, like the Jesuits, complete freedom to propagate their views. Meanwhile, unlike the parties of the Left and the National Liberals, the Conservatives and Free Conservatives, who were reckoned as the most zealous of the parties at the time of the Kulturkampf, appear to have largely abandoned their former position. The Kreuzzeitung, for instance, has written: "It will be scarcely possible to raise an objection to the decision of the Federal Council. The conditions under which the act came into being have undoubtedly ceased for the most part to exist. In the present circumstances the Vatican has assumed a thoroughly loyal neutral attitude, and the episcopate in other lands. . . . The (Roman) Catholic section of the population in Germany regard the Jesuit Act as an infringement of its equal rights of citizenship. The repeal of the act, therefore, is not intended as a gift to the Jesuits, but as the fulfillment of a long-cherished wish of German (Roman) Catholics. For all these reasons it was no longer advisable to uphold exceptional legislation. It is true that in many evangelical circles the old objections have not yet completely disappeared. . . . It will be the task of the Jesuits to dissipate them by their future activity."

It is perhaps even more noteworthy, however, to find such a paper as the Frankfurter Zeitung, repeating the arguments of its conservative contemporary in this connection. Why, it asked, was the policy of the Vatican no longer regarded as a hindrance in the days of the Kulturkampf? Why was there no longer uneasiness on the score of the Syllabus issued by Pius IX, although it was obvious from the

activities of Pius X that that Syllabus had not been rescinded, quite apart from the fact that the Roman Catholic Church never did rescind such manifestoes? Was it not that people had learned that the Roman Catholic Church knew how to "tolerate," and that all her pronouncements were not to be regarded as tantamount to a political battle program? They place on record, wrote the Frankfort paper, how the church would arrange matters if she were in a position to do so, and the fact that she is not in that position is sufficient.

TURKISH VISITORS TO GERMANY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Berlin has welcomed two eminent Turkish visitors lately, Prince Zia Eddin Effendi, the eldest son of the Sultan of Turkey, having spent some days in the German capital shortly before the arrival of the Grand Vizier, Talaat Pasha. Accord-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Topical
Prince Zia Eddin Effendi
The Sultan of Turkey's eldest son

ing to the German papers, it is the Sultan's desire that his son should take a prominent part in public life, although as he is not the eldest member of the reigning family he is not the heir to the throne, and he has traveled much of late, and has visited the various Turkish fronts. The political importance attached to Talaat Pasha's visit was not regarded, apparently, as extending to the Prince's stay in Berlin, and after a formal exchange of visits with the members of the German Government, he left to inspect the western front.

WITH SERGEANT CONNELL'S MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Sergt. Andrew Connell always formed one of the advance billeting party when his battalion changed its quarters. It therefore followed that the snipers, whose sergeant he was, always secured good billets. As a rule the snipers of most battalions are allotted the best quarters. But in every area there are generally a number of billets, better than the majority, yet varying in degree of excellence among themselves, and the snipers may get one of a lesser degree. In the case of this sergeant's section there was never any doubt. They got the best billets in the place. To those who knew the sergeant, this followed as a matter of course. Those not personally acquainted with him require only the salient features of his character to be sketched to attain to a like understanding. The necessary facts of his life bearing on the formation of his character as it affected the fortunes of his section, can be summed up very briefly. He was an old soldier; his regiment was Scotch; and he was born and bred in Londonderry. The consequent effects require fuller explanation. From his army experience, including the lengthy period he had served in France, he had acquired an intimate knowledge of all the intricacies of military procedure, especially in its bearings on dealings with the French civil populace. From his long association with Scotsmen he had assimilated certain Scottish characteristics, and he could hold on to the attainment of a desired object with as great a dourness as ever distinguished any of the "native born." The fact that his Irish "blarney" made him popular with every one whom he had to deal with gave him added advantages. He was undoubtedly a dangerous competitor in any contest for billets, and success invariably attended his efforts.

The elements in his personality which chiefly attracted notice were his Scotch and Irish traits. These he exhibited at times in a degree of complexity so bewildering as to baffle completely those wishing to determine his exact nationality from the results of their own observation. At one time he would speak in the slow, deliberate fashion, with ever a hint of irony underlying his words, which typifies some Scotch people, and his profusion of dialect outlived that of any member of his section; yet at another time one would hear him chaffing the lady of his billet with an ease, and gaiety, and brogue, that were never acquired anywhere outside Derry-town. In reality his was a dual personality, each aspect having a definite use in his scheme of things, the one being brought into play chiefly to settle any disciplinary matter in his section, the other to smooth over delicate situations in connection with billets.

An incident illustrating the Scotch side of his character arose shortly after his regiment had received a new draft from the home depot. Knowing that the sergeant's experience of the war was unrivaled, one of the newcomers attempted to draw him into conversation regarding certain previ-

ous affairs in which the battalion had been engaged. Now the sergeant was quite willing to talk about the war to anyone with an experience approaching his own in duration of service, where mutual reminiscences could be exchanged, but he abhorred the very thought of yarning to a mere novice. It savored too much of brag. He ignored the recruit's questions for some time, but the latter proving persistent, he at length turned to silence him. "You'll be considerin' that you're at the war the now, I take it," he said deliberately. The youth murmured a wondering assent.

"Then you just get on with the war, and leave talk about it to folks at home."

No more questions were asked him. In his dealings with the owners of his billets the Irishman flashed out all over him. He would talk by the hour to some farmer and his wife, and make them understand his utterances, even though he knew hardly a word of French; make them laugh, too, at his merry wit, and the popularity he gained thereby he used for securing better conditions for his section and for himself. Thus when his battalion were billeted in the St. . . district, though he had, as usual, secured the most comfortable barn available for his men, yet within a week he had received permission from the farmer to transfer his section to a still more comfortable barn in the same farm, where the doors and windows were so well fitting that no draft could penetrate, and where there was a fine depth of good straw on the floor to form a couch for the snipers. Not only did he achieve this, but he was given one of the best rooms of the house for himself and his corporal to live in. When asked by his officer how he contrived to bring about this latter arrangement, he gave the following explanation:

"Shure, sir, the little boy of the farmer stood watching me make a dish with milk, and he looked so hungry at the milk that I gave him a taste. Then the little fellow would have another taste, and another; and next day he came back again for still another. So it seemed to me that if he was not going to be a nuisance to me coming back each day, that I had better give him the whole tin and be done with it. And shure his father was that pleased with what I had done that he asked me to have a bit of food with him. And I've been staying there ever since."

SPECULATIVE STORING OF RICE CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to figures given out by the City Sealer of Weights and Measures, there are stored in San Francisco about 10,000,000 pounds of rice, it being estimated that there are about 5,000,000 pounds additional in other parts of the State. Large amounts of this rice are said to have been held for speculative purposes, the price having about doubled in the last 60 days.

The price is now between 6 and 7 cents a pound wholesale. On account of the comparatively large Oriental population in California the consumption of rice in this State is much larger per capita than in other states, the annual consumption being about 50,000,000 pounds. With ocean freights on Oriental rice about \$40 a ton, very little is now being brought in from that source.

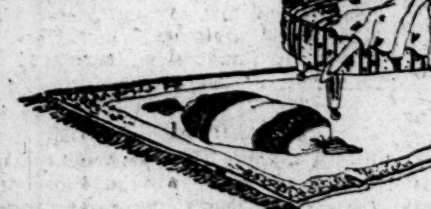
The price of rice in San Francisco is said to be made by New Orleans, which is now the principal rice center in the world.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau. BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Remarkable growth in enrollment of students at the University of Alabama was called to the attention of the university board of trustees by Dr. George H. Denny, president, recently, when he filed his annual report. The total number of students registered in all departments has been 1720.

The president called attention to the fact that many of the students withdrew from the college early in May to enter training camps. They will receive promotion and graduation precisely as if they had remained in college until the end of the year. It has also been reported that the University of Alabama is more largely represented at the citizens' training camp at Ft. McPherson than all other Alabama colleges combined.

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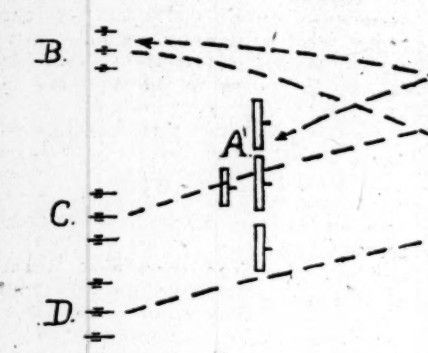
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ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN WEST

Some Phases of the Fighting Described by Military Critic—Examination of the German Defeat on the Vimy Ridge

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—The expression, "Counter batteries," meaning batteries which are used to counter affect the fire of enemy batteries, is frequently used in reports from the front. Writing from memory, the method advocated by the French a few years ago was to mask batteries, but at the same time always to have a preponderance of gunfire. For example:



Suppose a small force A advancing to attack enemy in position X, covered or supported by battery B on to position X. Enemy battery Y opens on Force A and enemy Battery Z opens on Battery B. Then counter battery C opens in reply on Y, and D in reply on Z, seeking to silence them by direct hits, if possible, or by knocking their gun crews and horses out of action. Similarly, if more enemy batteries come into action, the attacking force unmasks other batteries, the idea being to have such a preponderance of guns as to be able to pour so tremendous a rain of shells on to the position that the defending infantry must "keep their heads down," or go underground, and also to be able to outfire every battery the enemy unmasks. Multiply this many times to represent the enormous numbers of men and guns employed in France, with an intensive gunfire over several days prior to the attack, and the attacking infantry preceded by a barrage of shells, which continues until the infantry are so close to the enemy trenches that it is no longer possible to keep supporting gunfire on them. Then the barrage lifts, that is, the gunners increase their range and the fire is continued beyond the trenches and oh to support trenches to prevent the enemy bringing up reinforcements.

The proper control of this gunfire takes a great deal of arranging goes without saying. For example, the German field gun's percussion range has been increased to 9000 yards, or over five miles, and they are also using a 24 c. m. naval gun, with a range of about 28,000 yards, or getting on for 16 miles. (They continually endeavor to outrange the British guns.) With such a range as the latter, or even half of it, it is obvious that the barrage cannot be lifted by observation and even with field guns it has been found too risky. It is therefore done by timing, i. e., a certain hour and minute is fixed for the assaulting infantry "to go over the top," and so many minutes allotted for the crossing of the intervening space to the enemy's trench or position. All watches are corrected to the official time. This, of course, is done in all military operations, but with greater care than ever now, when, if the infantry were early in reaching the enemy trench, or the artillery barrage a fraction late in lifting, the former might be shelled by their own guns—say at 4 a. m. the infantry "go over" and at 4.03 a. m. the barrage lifts, a calculation having been made that the infantry will take 3 1/2 minutes to reach the enemy trenches. This timing has been done so accurately that the British assaulting infantry have jumped down into the German trenches before the Germans have had time to realize the barrage has lifted and to get up to defend themselves. Indeed, when intensive gun fire has been directed at trenches for days so that they are cut off from their supports and supplies, it is not to be wondered at that the defenders should sometimes be too dazed to give a good account of themselves.

Yet that is what the British infantry had to do time and again in the bad days of 1915, to hold on to trenches battered and hammered out of recognition—while their own guns,

on a miserably and inadequate shell ration, were silent behind them, and a request for artillery would be met by the reply from the hard-trying gun commander that the shell allowance for the day had been expended. Then would come the stand up against an attack by numbers many times superior to their own. Sir Charles Napier in his account of the attack by the Fusilier battalions at Albuera in the Peninsula War wrote that "nothing could stop that astonishing infantry." The same epithet has been won times out of number by their descendants now fighting side by side on the fields of France with the descendants of their chivalrous opponents of that day as allies.

The assertion in the German papers that fighting in the open would be welcome, as then the German soldier would assert his superiority over the British, has nothing in it and has already been proved erroneous. If the Boxer rebellion in China and a little desultory fighting with the

heroes of the West African Hinterland he excepted, the German soldier has had no experience of active service since 1870, since when the coming of the magazine rifle, the quick-firing gun, and mobile heavy guns, together with enormously increased range of fire have revolutionized fighting. The German maneuvers have always been fought in mass with spectacular displays of huge hordes of cavalry charging across the open on unbroken infantry. The British professional soldier, on the other hand, has been frequently fighting in some or other small war e. g. against the Afghan, Arab, Boer, Chinaman, Burman, Pathan and Shan and in almost every one he has fought in extended order i. e. with from two to 15 paces separating him from his next man on either side, learning not to lean on his officer and non-commissioned officer, but to use his own initiative and pluck. It was this power to fight extended, and his skill at pumping lead out of his rifle that enabled him successfully to retire from Mons and hold up the Germans in the trench war that followed the Battle of the Marne. There are but few of the old army left, but there have been enough to help to teach the new armies who fight with the same resolute courage, resource, and power, to make use of ground. From civil days the games and sports of the British boy, home-bred or colonial, teach him to be active, courageous, and self-reliant.

Reverting to artillery it will readily be understood that to deal with the large numbers of guns available and to get the utmost value from their fire it is necessary to tell off parts of the country or trench to brigades and batteries, to have many in reserve to deal with surprise targets, to have others mobile, that is, not attached to divisions, but available to be moved, at the will of the army commanders, without disturbing those at the disposal of the corps and divisional commanders. Each battery has its observation officer who goes forward and "spots" for his battery from a roof, a tree, a bit of rising ground, where he can get a good view. He watches the target, reports by telephone the result of fire, whether short—over—right—left, or correct. It is for this purpose, among others, that Vimy Ridge has its uninterrupted view over miles of country is so invaluable, perhaps, enabling the battery fire to be entirely directed by the observation officer on the ground—the other observer being, of course, the airman.

Where the ground man cannot see much, as was the case when the British and French were so long on the wrong side of Vimy Ridge, and the advantage of observation and position lay with the Germans who so stubbornly defended the coveted high ground, or in the case of long range guns, the air pilot and his observer give invaluable aid in spotting targets, directing fire and reporting results. This reporting, of course, must be done from over the enemy lines, and this is where ascendancy in the air comes in. The enemy fighting planes and scouts must be kept, if possible, behind their own lines, and while our own battle planes keep them away our observing aircraft report by wireless, take photographs and bring in all the information they can get. It is a big place, the air, it cannot be held, like the land against all comers, there is always a way round or over, and the airman's most difficult time is presumably when he is crossing the battle line in going and returning. Once well over on the enemy side he probably has more freedom from anti-aircraft guns.

The opposition to the British attacks by the Germans since April 23 has been much more stubborn, and numerous counterattacks have been made with masses of men, and with what is described as a reckless disregard for losses. Places carried by the British have changed hands many times in the course of a day, a noteworthy example referred to being the windmill near Gavrelle, which was won and lost seven or eight times. One reason advanced for the defeat of the Germans on the Vimy Ridge and from Arras to Lens is that they were taken at a disadvantage, having miscalculated the time it would take the British to come against them. It is maintained that the Germans, by their retreat, expected to put the British spring offensive off for two months, and this contention is backed by quotations from various German papers, more or less inspired, which claimed that the initiative had passed, through the retirement, to the Germans, and that the British plans had also been foiled by this retirement and by the destruction of the countryside over which the retreat was made.

This, however, was countered by the extreme rapidity with which the British commander contrived to get the roads and light railways remade and laid, bringing up his guns and start his offensive on Easter Monday, April 9, instead of being delayed as the Germans expected, till early in, or the middle of, May. They therefore, it is claimed, were not ready; they had not nearly so many guns on the 9th as they have since brought up. It is also likely that they considered the Vimy Ridge impregnable. Now they are being driven back on the Drocourt-Queant line, said to be not ready owing to the unexpectedly rapid advance of the British and are defending and counterattacking with the greatest courage and energy. Also, from the numbers of fresh divisions marked down, it is claimed that von Hindenburg has had to draw on his strategic reserve, estimated at from 750,000 to 1,000,000 and what is more important still, that by this miscalculation in the timing of the allied offensive, instead of gaining the initiative, he has doubly lost it—firstly, by being attacked before he was ready, secondly, by having to bring up a number of divisions from his strategic reserve to make costly counterattacks, instead of using that reserve for a surprise offensive in his own time and place, and this the German papers led the people to expect, by telling them that von Hindenburg was retiring in order to frustrate the British offensive, gain the initiative and with it elbow room to maneuver and fight in the open, when the German soldier would be superior.

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BRYAN APPEALS FOR DRY NATION

Former Secretary of State Makes Patriotic Address to General Assembly of Presbyterians—Approves Course of President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex. — "The Government can raise \$7,000,000,000 in one day can do without the saloon tax and alcohol revenue," declared William Jennings Bryan to 6000 people at a public meeting of the one hundred and twenty-sixth general assembly of the Presbyterian church during its session in Dallas. "Today when the Government is appealing to people to raise foodstuffs," he continued, "we cannot afford to allow \$145,000,000 worth of grain to be used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages."

"No human mind," he declared, "needs alcohol as a stimulant and no man knows when he begins to drink whether he will or will not form a habit. At no time is it safe to begin to drink, and no Christian citizen has money to spend on alcohol at such a time as this."

The meeting was held in the Dallas Coliseum, and Mr. Bryan prefaced his temperance address by a patriotic exhortation in which he declared himself to be with the President, no matter what course the latter pursues. "I want America to furnish everything from men to money to carry this war through to success," he declared.

DESTROYER ACTION PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the course of a telegram to the Admiralty, Mr. Allen, Acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, says: "New Zealand thrilled by account of torpedo boat destroyer action off Dover. Desire to send congratulations Admiralty and particularly to Commander Evans, who is well remembered here, also to Commander Peck."



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MOTHER CHURCH
ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page one)

you, who will occupy the position of President of The Mother Church for the coming year.

New President Replies

Mr. McCrackan Says the Need of the Hour Is Loving Cooperation

The new President, Mr. McCrackan, replied as follows:

The need of the hour is powerful and loving cooperation. The enemy stands at the gates, and those within the protecting shelter of The Mother Church are more than ever under obligations to support each other. How can this be done in the most effective manner? Cooperation means working together for the same end. It certainly involves the rejection of all apathy, indifference or sluggishness.

There should be no question in our minds that our duty to God involves loyalty to a righteous government and its constituted authorities. When Mrs. Eddy was asked, "What are your politics?" she replied, "I have none, in reality, other than to help support a righteous government; to love God supremely, and my neighbor as myself." (Miscellany, p. 276). This duty involves a ready response to the call for help from the different departments of that government.

Those who enjoy the protection of a government in times of peace should be willing, by their alertness to duty, to protect that same government in times of war. Christian Scientists—having before them the Christ idea, hence the highest ideal which can come to mankind—are not confused by the seeming disparity between that ideal and human life and its obligations. Their Science teaches them that mortality can never become immortality, nor matter Spirit, but that both immortality and Spirit, coming to mortality and matter, cause the latter to disappear, and that in the process of disappearance mortal existence improves.

Christian Scientists are learning that they can bring to the demands of human life, in a world which is at war, the rays of light which will improve that human life without destroying it. From the standpoint of absolute Science there is, of course, no war, no turmoil, no hatred, no selfishness and no occult force trying to take advantage of carnal beliefs to perpetuate themselves. But the Adam dream does present all of these phases, and their claims to existence must be frustrated by combined work.

Our great Leader deplored the backwardness of Christian Scientists in learning to handle error, as she taught them to do; neither to ignore error, nor to make it real. And it is safe to say that every one of us, who is necessarily desirous of progressing in Christian Science, is struggling with this very question and seeking to follow the teachings of our Leader on the subject.

It is only natural, therefore, that we find ourselves in various states and stages of solving this procedure, and that at different times in our experience we gain a new light which shows us more clearly how to handle error without making it real. It is evident, therefore, that the greatest charity and patience should be exercised by us with reference to our neighbor, and it is equally important for those who, after many years of practice and demonstration, have attained the point where all error is apparent to them solely as mesmerism, should not expect the beginner to reach this same result without having earned it, nor try to prevent him from taking the human footsteps requisite for such an attainment.

We find in our Leader's writings much latitude given for the handling of error and but few specific rules. The necessary loving cooperation, therefore, must be based upon the willingness to let each one within the teachings of our Leader work out the handling of error individually. Only in this way can we bring out inspiration and demonstration, unity of purpose, and hold up each other's hands in the hour of crisis with divine compassion. Only in this manner can we prove we have "charity broad enough to cover the whole world's evil." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 224.)

This is the time when we can encourage each other and sink our differences of human opinion out of sight. We are members of a church which has become world-wide and is calling under its beneficent shelter the sick and sinning everywhere. In order to do justice to them we must learn to do justice to each other. We can assume in every instance that the motive which actuates our brother is a good one; time will test it. We need not assume that those who are active in the movement are actuated by questionable motives, for Christian Science does not present sufficient popularity to induce anyone to follow it on that score.

The Christian Science movement casts off automatically that which is unworthy of the Christ, and retains only that which is in accordance with the teachings of our Leader. It was a great step from the Ten Commandments of Moses to the Beatitudes of Jesus. In this advance the Ten Commandments were not abrogated but explained and obedience to the spirit of them was made possible. Today we have in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, another great advance by means of which the Bible and all Christian history becomes transparent through spiritual interpretation, and the foundation is laid for a world-wide redemption, through which every name and nature is destined to be swept from the earth, all sin, suffering, disease and death, all hate and aggressive mental suggestion, malicious mental malpractice, all pretense of power in obscurantism and self-styled

esoteric magic attempting to manipulate men and nations.

We are an army of Christian Scientists. The United States has called Americans to war for the protection of certain ideals. Let us ask ourselves the question, are we mentally armed with our work of mental treatment for the world against the red dragon? Are we laggards or are we filling our places individually, praying daily as well as giving freely of our activities as God outlines for the protection of the free institutions which must spread to all nations of the world? God is infinite. Are we real soldiers, keeping step together, shoulder to shoulder, eyes straight ahead, saluting the commandments in strict attention to the commands of our Leader to love one another, to be fruitful in season and out of season, holding our standard so high that it fills the sky and resounds around the world with its healing and saving power?

Let us promise ourselves today that we will not let our standard trail in the dust. God is capable of all good, and we as Christian Scientists can trust those capabilities, and not push, nor crowd, nor elbow, nor fear, nor criticize, nor condemn, but sing praises of gladness that this army of the Lord is united by the power of Principle, and as there is the reflection of compassionate love which Jesus left as a legacy to mankind the reflected glory of God will be established in earth as it is in heaven.

Gratitude to our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and author of our textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," will be the foundation stone of our further progress. Renewing daily our love for her we will learn to follow where she leads.

Let us have a movement free from scholastic theology, fertile in the abundance of spiritual ideas, warmed and mellowed by the light of Life, Truth and Love.

Report of Treasurer

Mr. Dickey Presents Accounting of the Various Funds of the Church

The report of the Treasurer, which was in part as follows, was then read by Mr. Adam H. Dickey, who also read the report of Edwin L. Pride & Co., the auditors of the Treasurer's accounts:

General Fund—The treasurer announced that payments on the park property in front of the Church had been completed. This obligation originally amounted to \$230,000, contracted in the year 1909 with Mrs. Eddy's consent.

The Memorial Fund—The Memorial Fund was closed Feb. 24, 1917, with a total amount contributed of \$171,971.60. Of this sum \$161,171.36 has been expended in the erection of the memorial. Whatever balance is left will be devoted to a maintenance fund.

The Children's Busy Bee Trust Fund—Three years and a half ago the treasurer began the disbursement of the Busy Bee Trust Fund, set aside by Mrs. Eddy, to be paid to the children who had contributed toward the furnishing of her room in the original Mother Church. The amount of money in this fund was \$6840 and \$240 has to be paid to each child, 2850 of whom contributed to the fund. The sum of \$3420 has been paid to 1425 children. The balance remaining in the fund, on June 1, 1917, was \$3435.37.

The War Relief Fund—The total receipts of this fund to May 31, 1917, amounted to \$310,739.40. Of this amount, \$264,474.74 has been forwarded to the committees of Christian Scientists interested with the distribution. These Christian Scientists have given their services freely for this purpose. The relief work done in countries where The Mother Church has no committees of Christian Scientists, such as Armenia, Belgium, Lithuania, Poland and Serbia, was carried on through responsible and accredited organizations, through United States consulates and through the State Department at Washington.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association and the Real Estate Fund—The report of the contributions to The Christian Science Benevolent Association showed a very favorable activity, which was also apparent in the contributions to the Real Estate Fund. The Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Benevolent Association have been busily engaged working with architects in the preparation of plans for the new institution. They hope to be ready to begin building operations in the early fall, at which time due notice will be given through our periodicals.

In 1903 The Christian Science Publishing Society and the publisher of Mrs. Eddy's works occupied two small dwelling houses at Nos. 93 and 95 Palm Street, when they furnished employment for about 20 people. A visit to the Publishing House today, with its tremendous activities furnishing employment for nearly 600 people, will readily disclose why the purchase of additional real estate was necessary. Besides, the property so acquired forms a beautiful setting to The Mother Church and the Publishing House.

We have audited the books and accounts of the treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., from June 1, 1916, to June 1, 1917, and certify to the correctness of the statement herewith submitted. EDWIN L. PRIDE & COMPANY, Inc., Certified Public Accountants, By EDWIN L. PRIDE.

Report of Clerk

Mr. Dittmore Tells of the Progress Made by Christian Science in World

The Clerk's report was next read by Mr. John V. Dittmore as follows:—On a previous occasion similar to this one, our Leader wrote to the members of The Mother Church as follows: "Brethren, our annual meeting is

a grave guardian. It requires you to report progress, to refresh memory, to rejuvenate the branches and to vivify the buds, to bend upward the tendrils and to incline the vine towards the parent trunk. You come from feeding your flocks, big with promise; and you come with the sling of Israel's chosen one to meet the Goliaths." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 125.)

And so we today bring evidence unmistakable to show that this self-same "sling of Israel's chosen one" has been meeting and slaying the "Goliaths" of material sense and sustaining the onward march of Truth during the eventful year just closing. The announcement can again be made that a greater number of new members have been admitted to The Mother Church during the year than in any previous year.

The net increase in Christian Science organizations has been 109, which is the greatest of any year in the history of the Christian Science movement. Included in this number are new churches and societies in Great Britain, Canada, Porto Rico, and Argentina.

During the past 12 months 2287 Christian Science lectures have been given with a total attendance estimated at about 1,600,000 persons, this attendance being an increase of about 40,000 over the estimated attendance of last year. Tours have been made during the year by members of the Lecture Board to South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, China, Japan, Hawaii, and Alaska, and also to several of the countries of continental Europe. The lectures given in Cordova, Skagway, and Valdez, Alaska; Prince Rupert, British Columbia; Tien-tsin, China; Yokohama, Japan; and Port Elizabeth, South Africa, were the first public presentations of Christian Science in these cities.

The columns of The Christian Science Journal show an increase during the year of 343 practitioners engaged exclusively in the healing work.

A gain has been made during the year in the circulation of all of the Christian Science publications. More Christian Scientists have awakened to an understanding of the aims, purposes, and world-wide mission of The Christian Science Monitor than ever before, and thereby have they added to the strength of their intelligent cooperation and support. The appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor outside the Christian Science movement by men and women of large affairs throughout the English-speaking world is an inspiration and a prophecy of things to come.

In the war-stricken countries of Europe assistance has been given during the year to many persons, both Christian Scientists and others, through the effective administration of The Mother Church War Relief Fund. This fund deserves your continued support. It has brought to many in dire distress a practical application of Christian Science and has proved to thousands the humanity of the teaching and practice of Christian Science.

The officers of The Mother Church feel impelled to again urgently call to the attention of the field the vital necessity for greater care in the approval of applications for membership in The Mother Church, and also in the examination and acceptance of candidates for branch church and society membership. The accumulation of numbers without intelligent loyalty and proven Christian scientific capacity for the vital duties and responsibility of church membership will weaken as Christian Science organization and obstruct the accomplishment of the great work for which it has been formed.

The influence for good of a church composed of 50 strong, devoted, and experienced Christian Scientists will be more far-reaching and effective than one with several times that number of members, a large proportion of whom are inactive and apathetic. Experience has proven that the ability of applicants to reasonably demonstrate for themselves the maintenance of good bodily health, and to have established and maintained a standard of citizenship consistent with the ideals of Christian Science are among the essential qualifications for entering upon the larger duties and responsibilities of church membership. When these conditions prevail and when the applicant has also given evidence of his discernment of his privilege and his obligation as a Christian Scientist, having supported the literature of Christian Science and its other activities, then may he be fairly counted upon to do his part in making the church a "structure of Truth and Love." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 583.)

Although legitimate exceptions may occur in rare instances, it should be considered the rule that applications for Mother Church membership should come from those who after a reasonable period of branch church membership have proven beyond doubt their consecration to the Cause and their intelligent, effective understanding of their responsibilities as progressive Christian Scientists.

In Christian Science has come the duty of giving to the world new definitions of "church" and "church membership." Let us remember, as Mrs. Eddy has clearly pointed out, that these definitions can be fulfilled only to the extent that an organization "is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 583.)

In the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew Jesus describes the conditions which shall precede the end of the world of material belief. His prophetic utterances as well as the inspired words of Mrs. Eddy compel the conclusion that the destiny of the world lies in the demonstration of Christian Science. The days of war and tribulation can only be "short-

ened" (verses 21 and 22) as "the elect" in the true understanding and demonstration of the Christ shall shape their "course in accordance with divine Science" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 96) and hold in check the criminal instinct and actions of individuals, organizations, and nations.

It is for this destiny that your Mother Church and its branches exist, can you do less than guard and support with unflinching zeal their every need?

Trustees Under Will

Chairman Reports on Work Done in the Field During the Past Year

Mr. James A. Neal, the Chairman of the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, then read a report on the work done by the Trustees during the past church year:—Free Distribution of Literature—One thousand and sixty churches and societies, with literature distribution committees, have reported on their work for the year ending Oct. 31, 1916. This number shows an increase of 101 reports over the previous year. These reports show that \$210,164.25 was spent for literature, postage and wraps.

On Dec. 31, 1915, the Trustees assisted the churches and societies by paying to them \$69,744.25, or 60 per cent of the amount for distribution work during 1915. After deducting this amount from the past year's expenditure of \$210,164.25, there remains \$140,420, which represents the amount contributed to this work by churches and societies. The Trustees have returned to these churches and societies 50 per cent of the amount contributed by them to this work or \$70,210.

Thirteen thousand and four copies of the Christian Science textbook and other authorized books, and 2,574,175 Christian Science periodicals and other pieces of authorized literature have been given to free lending libraries maintained by Christian Scientists, to public libraries, libraries of universities, colleges and normal schools, to Federal and State prisons and reformatories, and to men in the armies and navies of different countries.

Arrangements are being made to furnish Christian Science literature to the men in the Army and Navy of the United States.

Lectures—Under certain restrictions, assistance has been given in paying the traveling expenses of lecturers who have been called to foreign fields; assistance has been given to new churches and societies in paying the expenses of their first lectures and to Christian Science organizations at universities and colleges in paying the expenses of annual lectures. The sum of \$25,394.60 has been spent for lecture work.

Church Edifices—During the past year the Trustees have given aid to 88 churches and societies in erecting, purchasing, and remodeling church edifices which represent a total cost of \$1,328,610.38. Grants aggregating \$315,513.07 have been paid to these organizations by the Trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy.

Thirty-three other applications for assistance in church building have been approved, and the sum of \$137,803.56 has been voted and will be paid to the applicants when they have made their financial demonstrations.

This means that payment will be made when the churches have raised sufficient funds so that the grant from the Trustees, when applied, will render them free from all indebtedness.

This statement was followed by reports from the field, which were read by John Randall Dunn:

First Church, Montreal; Christian Science Society of Radcliffe College, Cambridge; Third Church, Indianapolis; First Church, Kitchener, Ont.; First Church, Wilmington, Del.; the sixteen churches in Chicago; the Christian Science Society of Simmons College, Boston; Christian Science Society of the University of California; First Church, Birmingham, Ala.; First Church, Baltimore, Md.; Christian Science Society of Harvard University; First Church, Minneapolis; Second Church, Minneapolis; the six churches in St. Louis; the twelve churches and three societies in Greater New York; First Church, Winnipeg; Christian Science Society of Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada; Christian Science Society of Pretoria, South Africa; First Church, Berlin, Germany; First Church, St. Paul; First Church, Rock Island, Ill.; First Church, Tampa, Fla.; First Church, New London, Conn. Many other reports were received which could not be read.

After this 30 minutes were devoted to talks from the floor, not exceeding a period of three minutes each. The meeting terminated with the singing of the Doxology.

SOUSA WILL TRAIN BANDS FOR NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made that John Philip Sousa, who for many years was leader of the United States Marine Band, has volunteered his services to organize and train bands for the Navy and has been engaged as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve Corps. He began work energetically at the Great Lakes recruiting station, Chicago, several days ago and purposes to organize four big bands.

NOTED MEN AS OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, was today commissioned a major in the quartermaster-general's corps. Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was named a major in the judge advocate-general's department. Frederick T. Haddock, author and preparedness advocate, was commissioned major in the adjutant-general's reserve corps.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON
LIBERTY LOAN IN
MOTHER CHURCH

Letter From Governor of Massachusetts Urging Support Read and Subscriptions Reported

Yesterday, at both services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, the First Reader, William D. McCrackan, at the request of the Governor of Massachusetts, read the following communication from him to the church:— "The churches of the Commonwealth can do no more patriotic service to the country in its struggle for liberty and the preservation of human rights than in aiding the 'Liberty Loan.'"

"I know you stand ready patriotically to do everything in your power and I therefore ask of you that on Sunday, June 3d, the 'Liberty Loan' shall be presented in your pulpits as the cause of the country and as a test of real patriotism."

"Very truly yours,

"SAMUEL W. MC CALL, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Following this, Mr. McCrackan said: "Christian Scientists are good citizens. Their understanding of Principle enables them to read the 'signs of these times' from the standpoint of both history and prophecy."

"Thus they discern the metaphysical significance of the revolution in human thought which now convulses the world. They know that the mighty tide cannot be stayed 'until He shall reign whose right it is.'"

"Therefore will Christian Scientists follow the advice of Mrs. Eddy to 'help support a righteous government' (Miscellany, p. 276, l. 24). "Thus shall democratic prevail in the earth as a stepping stone for humanity from the limitations of false political systems to the fulfillment of our Leader's vision when 'Christ God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science.' (Science and Health, p. 565, l. 16-18.)"

The Mother Church of the Christian Science movement and its allied activities have already subscribed for Liberty bonds to the extent of \$271,000. Circulars giving full information concerning the Liberty Loan, together with blank forms for subscription, have been distributed among the employees, who number over 600, in the offices of the Church and of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Every assistance will be given to these employees to purchase Liberty bonds in such amounts as they may desire. It has been arranged that the bonds shall be purchased, and held for the employees on a basis which will enable them to make the payments in weekly or monthly installments, if they so desire.

ANOTHER OUSTED
MAN IS REINSTATED

Mayor Curley today approved the reinstatement of Frederick P. Spaulding of Ward 20, as assistant engineer in the Boston Department of Public Works at a yearly salary of \$1800. Mr. Spaulding was one of the 17 men who were dismissed from the Department of Public Works in January, 1916, when Edward F. Murphy, Commissioner of Public Works, reorganized the department. The men were dismissed because, Mr. Murphy said, their services were no longer required in the reorganized system.

Frank A. Molinas, chief engineer of the Water Service; Storrs L. Durkee, chief clerk in the permit office of the Public Works; Bliss W. Robinson, superintendent of main drainage, and Dr. Arthur H. Davison are the four men from that group not yet reinstated. These men brought suit last year against the city of Boston, claiming discharge through bad faith and for political reasons.

Judge Joseph R. Churchill in the Dorchester Municipal Court found the verdict for the plaintiffs and the same verdict was returned by the Superior Court. At present the case is pending before the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:—

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, United States Army, retired, is placed on active military duty.

First Lieut. George W. Krapp, infantry, detached officers list, is relieved from duty with the First Aero Squadron, and will proceed to Urbana, Ill.

The following named officers are detailed as majors: Philipine Scouts, to take effect June 1: Capt. Ronald E. Fisher, 8th Cavalry; Everett N. Bowman, 31st Infantry; William R. Kendrick, 31st Infantry; William C. Miller, 8th Infantry.

Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Twenty-third Infantry, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department.

Capt. Paul L. Ferron, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is detailed as aeronautical officer of the Southern Department.

Capt. William F. Ritter, Quartermaster Officers Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Boston, and will proceed to New York.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. John K. Jamison, Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Henry C. Hensley, Quartermaster Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy, Infantry Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the United States

disciplinary barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.: Capt. William N. Michel, Twenty-first Field Artillery, detached officers' list; First Lieut. John A. Crane, Field Artillery.

The following named officers will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report in person to the command disciplinary barracks for duty: First Lieut. Raymond G. Payne, Coast Artillery Corps; Walter Smith, Signal Corps, and Joseph W. Byron, Fifth Cavalry.

GOVERNOR BACK
FROM HIS TRIP
TO WASHINGTON

Executive Sees No Indications of Disturbances—Talks on Constitutional Convention.

Governor McCall has returned from his trip to Washington and received the newspapermen this noon as usual. Regarding possible disturbances in the State and the following communication from him to the church:—

"The churches of the Commonwealth can do no more patriotic service to the country in its struggle for liberty and the preservation of human rights than in aiding the 'Liberty Loan.'"

"I know you stand ready patriotically to do everything in your power and I therefore ask of you that on Sunday, June 3d, the 'Liberty Loan' shall be presented in your pulpits as the cause of the country and as a test of real patriotism."

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SENATE RECESSES
UNTIL FRIDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consideration of the Newlands preferential shipment bill was further delayed today, when the Senate took a recess until Friday, many of the members, especially those from southern states, wishing to participate in the Confederate veteran's reunion now being held at the Capital.

Numerous members also wish opportunity to give detailed study to the war revenue bill, the Senate draft of which is now completed, in the main, and is expected to be reported later in the week.

SEIZED GERMAN
SHIPS ARE GIVEN
AMERICAN NAMES

Gunboat Interned at Honolulu Is Renamed Carl Schurz After United States Patriot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The seized German ships are to be given new names. The Secretary of the Navy has announced the changes in some cases, and the others will be forthcoming as soon as the new names are selected. Those already changed are as follows, all having been assigned to the Navy:—

Geier to Schurz, Breslau to Bridgeport, Kiel to Camden, Leibenstein to Houston, Saxonia to Savannah, Vogensen to Quincy, Nicaragua to Pensacola, Odenwald to Newport News, Hohenfeld to Long Beach, Frieda Leinhardt to Astoria, Andromeda to Bath, Rudolf Blumberg to Beaufort, Praesident to Kittery, Locksun to Gulfport.

The Geier, the German gunboat which was interned at Honolulu and taken over by this Government after the declaration of war, is renamed for Carl Schurz, the famous German-American soldier and statesman. He was one of Lincoln's strongest supporters and served in the United States Army through the Civil War, holding the rank of major-general.

The names chosen for the other vessels are generally of coast towns and cities which have some connection with the Navy.

U. S. CONSULS TO
TAKE REGISTRATION

Citizens of the United States in other countries, who desire to register by mail tomorrow may do so by going to the nearest United States consul, who will fill out their registration cards after the manner provided for the registration of absentees. Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment, Massachusetts, today announced that he had received word to this effect from the Provost Marshal General at Washington.


Age Record Changes Sought—Scores of men who are within the selective draft age are visiting the registrars' office in the City Hall Annex to have their marriage license age figures changed so that they may avoid liability to the draft. Some are adding to their ages and some subtracting the necessary years to give them a safe margin. They have had to apply to have the immigration records changed in some cases where they were naturalized citizens.

It is said that many individuals misrepresented their ages to the immigration officials because they had obtained reduced rates for steamer passage here.

Many of these men found today that the Federal officials would not for the most part consider their cases at all and refused to change the original ages recorded. At the City Hall registrars' office, Edward W. McGlendon, the city registrar, has ordered his clerks to take a similar stand and refuse to alter any age records. Several citizens concerning whose ages mistakes had been made were at the registrar's office to secure copies of their birth certificates. These cases were recognized as genuine and copies of birth certificates were readily made out to protect the deserving.

NO WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

WINNIPEG, Man.—There was no session of the grain market here today owing to the observance of Dominion Day.



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ENEMY ALIENS MUST REGISTER

U. S. Marshal John J. Mitchell Issues Statement to Effect That Permits to Reside in Barred Zone Do Not Affect Situation

Preparations are being completed by the election departments of the various cities and towns in Massachusetts for the registration tomorrow of all men in the States between 21 and 30. United States Marshal John J. Mitchell has issued a statement to the effect that all enemy aliens must register; the fact that they have been given permits to dwell or conduct business within the barred zones does not relieve them of the necessity of being listed under the registration act if they are of the specified age. At the request of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has undertaken the task of providing a force of 500 clerks to prepare the final records of the registration for the draft. A committee is already making plans for organizing this tabulation work.

Col. Warren E. Sweetser, M. N. G., has arranged to train the recruits to the Sixth Regiment in a camp on the R. H. Long estate, Ashland, near Dudley Road and Farm Pond, and not far from the State muster field at Framingham. Colonel Sweetser had first planned to train the new men of his regiment at Concord, but on learning of the possibility of the large site in Ashland he chose that, because there will be room for drilling the experienced men of the regiment there after the recruits have been put into trim. There would not have been room for the whole regiment at the Concord site.

Company I, Sixth Regiment, which had 114 men this morning will have its full war strength number of 150 by tomorrow night, it is expected. Capt. Michael J. Dee, M. N. G., is in command.

It is announced that men between the ages of 21 and 30 who register for the draft tomorrow will not be prevented from volunteering for service in the army, the navy and the marine corps, providing their applications are received before it is announced that they have been picked for the national army.

The first battalion of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps pitched camp this morning at the Wakefield Rifle Range for a week's target practice. The second and third battalions will be occupied this week at Soldiers Field with practical work in military topography and field fortification construction.

Many clergymen in Greater Boston churches yesterday devoted their sermons to registration and the Liberty Loan, urging their hearers to give their full support to the Government program.

Many Jewish citizens gathered on the Beth Israel grounds, a Jewish institution of Townsend Street, Roxbury, yesterday for patriotic exercises in connection with a flag raising. Thomas J. Boynton, former State Attorney-General, gave the principal address. Other speakers included Dr. M. M. Eichler, former rabbi of Temple Ohabei Shalom, Solomon Lowenberg, president of the Hebrew Educational Alliance, Judge Louis Swig of Taunton and Representative Simon Swig.

The Hull Harmony Association held a flag raising yesterday at the corner of Hull and Salem streets, North End. Mayor James M. Curley and Samuel J. Elder were the principal speakers at a flag raising at the Allston Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon.

Military Engineering

Tech Plans for Course of Work at the East Machias, Me., Camp

Practical military engineering will be taught to about 100 volunteers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at East Machias, Me., this year, in addition to the regular summer course for sophomores, it is announced today. This step gives Tech four courses in intensive instruction, with two other classes about to be started. There will be three groups of men taking the course in Maine. One will be the regular sophomore civil engineering students, another the sophomore volunteers, who wish to emphasize the military training, and the Juniors anticipating senior courses and taking military studies.

The volunteers will maintain a military camp under military law. Army uniforms will be worn by the men and essential training will be given. Examinations of the applicants was held today. George B. Russell, S. B., associate professor of hydraulic engineering will have the general management of the camp, but a committee of students will attend to details of discipline. In the three groups a total of about 250 is expected to be enrolled.

Members of the regular sophomore class will report for instruction about June 20 and the summer camp will open July 25, closing Sept. 14. The schedule will include class room work, drill in special features, signal work, engineering exercises, the handling of rifles and machine guns and company and regimental administration. During the second period, regular Technology work will be given and men not taking civil engineering will receive instruction in applied mechanics.

Plans to Push Bonds

Cambridge Agents to Be in Attendance at Many Polling Places

Cambridge agents of the Liberty Loan bonds will be in attendance at many of the polling booths in that city

tomorrow, with the object of obtaining new subscribers and additional subscriptions.

"Carry a Gun or Buy a Bond," was the slogan adopted yesterday by the delegates attending the meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union, following an address by the president, Edward F. McGrady. It is estimated that members of the union will take a total of \$100,000 worth of the loan. The delegates voted to invest a part of the union's treasury funds in a \$1000 bond. Among the reports received at the meeting of the amounts of union funds invested were Stereotypers' Union, Local 2, \$3000; Newspaper Pressmen, \$2000; Typographical Union, \$1000; Painters' 11, \$1500; Waiters' 34, \$2000; Printing Pressmen's Union, \$200; Electrical Workers' Union 398, \$2500; Electrical Workers' 142, \$2500, and many smaller amounts.

In Brookline this evening there will be a parade and mass meeting in the Town Hall in the interests of the loan. In line will be one troop of the First Squadron of Cavalry and the "machine gun company of the Ninth Regiment, G. A. R. veterans, Brookline home guards and a company of high school girls. A number of automobiles will carry transparencies bearing Liberty Loan appeals and arguments.

A Harvard University bond committee of 20 is canvassing the college intensively with the object of finding every possible subscriber for the loan. Women's committees have been organized in all the New England states, with the object of reaching members of all the women's clubs, civic organizations, as well as citizens generally.

Recruiting Clerk Is Named

Paul R. Metevier, who has been connected with the Boston Chamber of Commerce for 21 years, has been appointed chief clerk of the new office of the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board, which has been opened recently in the Customs House. Mr. Metevier will have full charge of the office during the absence of Henry Howard, recruiting director of the Shipping Board, who will make his headquarters in Boston, but he is expected to spend much time in field work and at the several training stations which are planned for the service. Several acceptable recruits have already applied at the Boston office for enrollment for training for positions on the Government-owned fleet of merchant ships.

RECRUITING FOR CANADA'S FORCES

Recruiting for the two hundred thirty-sixth Canadian Overseas Battalion is proceeding in Boston today with speeches on Boston Common and at 3 Tremont Row. A pipe band of 36 men, said to be the largest on the Continent is scheduled for arrival Thursday to parade daily around the city enlisting men. Yesterday was the opening day for enlisting men for the Scotch battalion better known in Canada as "Sir Sam's Own" and "the Kilts." The men wear the Mac-Lean tartan. Ten of the 21 men accepted yesterday are now at Fredericton, N. B., the home of the battalion, where they will see today a sham battle conducted on a large scale with gas attacks, grenade throwing, mining operation and bombing. After becoming acquainted with the regiment and receiving some training these men will return to assist in the Boston recruiting work.

Capt. J. Douglas Black and Capt. T. McNally, both American residents before the war, are assisting Colonel Guthrie in his work. By arrangement with the War Department the recruiting headquarters will be established in the same office with the United States Army at 3 Tremont Row.

Permission from Mayor Curley to establish a tent on the Common will be asked by Colonel Guthrie and a lively campaign is planned. Many of the men have seen service and their tales of adventures will probably mean a large number of recruits. Some 350 men are needed to fill the battalion which will leave for abroad shortly for a three week tour of duty in Scotland and then proceed to the front. Temporary headquarters were made at the Parker House for last night.

PROVIDENCE Y. M. H. A. WINS

In Ford Hall last night the Providence Y. M. H. A. defeated the Malden Y. M. H. A. in the final debate of the season. The winning team upheld the negative on the question, "Resolved, That the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts be amended at the coming Constitutional Convention so as to provide for the initiative and referendum." The individual prize was won by Bernard Tall of the Malden team.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

Post-war conditions of the industries of the United States will be discussed at the industrial exposition and export conference at Springfield, Mass., from June 23 to June 30. The exposition is being modeled after the Trade Shows of Holland and has the support of many financial and industrial organizations including the First National Bank of Boston and the National City Bank of New York.

LARGE AREA IS PLANTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A partial census taken by Donald White, town supervisor, shows that more than 500 acres of land, not under cultivation last year, are being tilled, as a result of the food production committee's efforts. The committee is continuing its work to secure free use of plots and new sections are being allotted daily.

POLICE TO BECOME FARMERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. TORONTO, Ont.—The entire police force of this city will assist in the food-production campaign, each member devoting one day a week to agricultural pursuits.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LABOR IS NEEDED

Harvard Professor Says Men Employed in Making Beverages Will Be Required Many Times Over in Industries

Advantages of national prohibition so far outweigh the revenue which the United States Government receives from the liquor traffic that the Federal authorities ought not to hesitate to surrender the estimated revenues from the liquor taxes, at best but a small proportion of the fiscal requirements of the National Government, for the greater benefits to be derived from prohibition, according to Thomas N. Carver, professor of political economy at Harvard University. In an article "On Some Economic Phases of War Prohibition" in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, he also declares that the labor now employed by the liquor interests will be required many times over in necessary industries before the war is ended.

Discussing prohibition entirely from the economic side, Professor Carver first quotes statistics from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the United States Department of Agriculture to show the amount of grains wasted annually in the breweries and distilleries of the country. On the waste of grain he concludes as follows:

"It is true that all the grain used in the brewing and distilling forms a small percentage of the total grain production of the United States, a little less than 2 per cent. It is not claimed that this would go very far toward feeding the Nation, neither will all we produce of all the new gardens that are being started, nor will the saving of that wasted in the garbage cans; but each of these items is worth considering in a time of threatened food shortage. To save in all of these other ways, and yet allow the largest item of all to continue going to waste is like saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung hole.

"The waste of human power may be regarded as a moral problem, but it is in the strictest possible sense an economic problem. There are few vices which more speedily and certainly destroy a man's dependability than alcoholic indulgence. In our interlocking civilization, where we are all so completely dependent upon one another, the most valuable virtues are those which make us dependable, and the most destructive of all vices are those which make us undependable. "If these young fellows whom we see drilling are to be sent to the firing line, we have a right to ask that they be officered by men who will keep sober. We who remain at home would do well to put ourselves in a position to make that request by keeping sober ourselves and helping to keep everybody else sober.

"As to the revenue which is derived from the excise taxes on beer and spirits, that bears about the same ratio to the total revenue which the Government will need as does the grain used in the manufacture of liquor to the total grain grown. It is an item worth considering, but the advantages of prohibition are so great in comparison as to make it seem like a mere bagatelle.

"As to the men who may be thrown out of employment, they will be needed 10 times over before this war is ended, to man the necessary industries. We must count on putting as many as 5,000,000 men in the field, and it may be necessary to put 10,000,000 in the Army and Navy. It will take another 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 to produce the supplies and ships for them. It will take other millions to increase our farm productions, our coal, and iron production. Many unnecessary industries must absolutely cease to be in order that those necessary for our salvation may be kept going. The industries which produce alcoholic drinks are about the most unnecessary of all our industries.

"As to the capital which is invested in these industries, I have no objection to compensation twice over, if that is the easiest way to get rid of them. It would be a cheap riddance at that. But since it is a certainty that many industries must come to an end in the natural course of events, if the war lasts as long as seems probable, it is difficult to see where we are to stop if we start in compensating all those whose businesses are destroyed by the necessities of war economy."

AMERICANS ON JESSMORE SAVED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The four Americans saved from the torpedoed steamer Jessmore, were Lewis Dent Horne of Coatesville, Pa.; William P. Green of Boston, Thomas O'Brian of Washington, D. C., and Edward Cunningham of New Haven, Conn.

The Jessmore was torpedoed May 12. Her crew were picked up by the British steamer Nellrose, which thrice fired at the submarine's periscope. The German tried as many times to torpedo the Nellrose.

TRAVEL ALONG COAST DECLARED TO BE SAFE

Travel by sea will be as safe along the New England coast this summer as it has been in any preceding season, according to Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, who describes the efforts of "alarmists to frighten the public" as "pure, undiluted silliness." "My attention has been called repeatedly to published rumors that cer-

tain of our ships are to be taken by the Federal Government; that our service will be curtailed, and seriously handicapped; that German submarines and German aeroplanes have been sighted along the Atlantic Coast; that one or other of our ships either have been or are in danger of being burned," he says. "In all cases, I need hardly say to you that these rumors, based on the propaganda of frightfulness, are absolutely and outrageously false. "There is not the remotest ground for timidity, not the least probability of an invasion of the United States, and all idea of a German submarine in Atlantic waters in these parts, is simply pure moonshine."

CREDIT MEN MAY COME TO BOSTON

The Boston Retail Credit Men's Association at their last meeting signified their intention to cooperate in any possible way with the convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to secure the 1918 convention of the National Retail Credit Men's Association. This organization has never held a convention in Boston, and with the amount of interest shown in the movement to get the next meeting here, not only by the local but by the national officers, it is anticipated that no great effort will be needed to secure the 1918 convention for Boston. This year's convention will be held in Cleveland, Aug. 21 to 24.

Events are being planned for the joint conventions of the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals to be held in Mechanics Hall, Boston, the week of Sept. 24. One of the leading features of this convention has always been the exhibition of foundry equipment and supplies which is conducted in conjunction with it.

C. E. Hoyt of Chicago, manager of the department of exhibits of the Foundrymen's Association, and officials of the association are exceedingly pleased with the interest that has been shown in the Boston exhibit and convention. In spite of Boston's extreme location they state that more requests for exhibition space have been received up to date than at any previous convention of the association. Mr. Hoyt hopes to make one of the most interesting features of the show an exhibition by the United States War Department. Space has already been offered to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, and association officials believe their offer will shortly be accepted.

CHINESE IN DRAFT REGISTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR from its Pacific Coast Bureau. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Chinese leaders here say that about 2000 native-born Chinese will register under the draft law tomorrow.

APPROPRIATION BILLS READY

Conferees Agree Upon Sundry Civil and Army and Navy Measures—Merchant Ship Control Given to President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—The long delayed conference report on the \$150,000,000 Sundry Civil Bill was agreed to by the Senate on Saturday. The conferees on the \$3,000,000,000 war budget for the Army and Navy completed their work at the same time. The \$750,000,000 shipbuilding program in the war budget was modified so that President Wilson will direct and be responsible for the acquisition of the merchant vessels.

The appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be spent under the direction of the Secretary of War was stricken out. Appropriations of \$1,400,000 to purchase the Jamestown exposition site and other property near Norfolk for naval training purposes were retained.

The House conferees on the Sundry Civil Bill agreed to the Senate's reduction of the Federal Trade Commission of the Federal Trade Commission for its food investigation from \$400,000 to \$250,000. The conferees reduced the Senate amendment providing \$10,500,000 for prosecuting the work authorized under the Food Control Act approved last March, to \$6,000,000. The Senate amendment providing \$708,000 for two new vessels for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to replace the Patterson and Gedney, was stricken out.

COAL PROBLEMS ARE TAKEN UP BY BOSTON CHAMBER

New Committee of Organization to Plan for Supply and Methods of Transportation

Plans for satisfying the unusual demand for coal by New England manufacturers, in order to speed the production of war orders, and methods of transporting sufficient coal for the New England district during the coming year, are to be considered by the new committee on the coal situation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, according to a statement issued today. The committee was appointed last week.

Galen L. Stone is chairman of the committee and the members are: E.

G. Bailey, John S. Lawrence, Herbert W. Mason, J. R. Rooks and Albert H. Tenney.

The fact that New England depends upon water transportation for nearly three-quarters of its total coal receipts, and that the more lucrative offshore business has been lessening the available tonnage for the coal-carrying trade, has placed New England in a serious predicament, says the chamber. The New England railroads have been overtaxed in caring for the movement of general merchandise, and have been unable to supply any additional equipment for shipping coal.

Rates on water borne coal in 1916 reached the unprecedented figure of \$3.75 per ton, but these rates were eclipsed in March and April of this year when rates of \$5 per ton were not unusual, and when some charters were made as high as \$5.50 per ton. Under these conditions it was only natural that the price of steam coal should reach higher levels, and cargoes have sold freely in Boston at \$10, \$12 and even \$15 per ton. The receipts of coal at Boston in 1916 were about 350,000 net tons greater than in 1915. The anthracite and bituminous tonnage received in 1916 amounted to 7,999,446 net tons against 7,652,218 net tons in 1915.

B. & M. STATION EMPLOYEES

A circular is being sent by the grand president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees to all station employees in the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad, who may be called out on strike Thursday morning at 6 o'clock if demands of the union are not granted. Plans for a strike were formulated by the executive committee at its headquarters in Haymarket Square yesterday. Unfair discrimination in wages against members of the brotherhood is given by the executive officers as the reason for the strike.

CHAMBER COMMITTEE NAMED

Robert F. Herriek has been appointed chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce's committee on committees, according to a recent announcement. Other members are: Claude L. Allen, James N. Clarke, Clifford H. Dwinell, John H. Fahey, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; William M. Flanders and Frank L. Locke of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

BOSTON Y. M. C. U. PLANS

Boston Y. M. C. U. regular evening classes and clubs will be conducted as usual during the fall and winter. The gymnasium will be open during the summer months. All the assistance possible is being given to the raising of funds for the movement of soldiers and sailors service under the direction of the national organization of the Y. M. C. U. The union is also pushing the Liberty Loan.

GRAY VETERANS AT THE CAPITAL

Confederate Reunion Marked by Mingling of Flags of the Allies With Stars and Stripes and Stars and Bars

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of gray uniformed Confederate veterans are assembling in Washington today for the gathering here to attend the twenty-seventh annual Confederate reunion and to commemorate the events of a war which will long be remembered in the United States. Flags of the Allies, the Star Spangled Banner and the Stars and Bars, float from every housetop, and the city is gayly bedecked to do homage to the Southern visitors, and everything is being done to make the veterans comfortable. Train after train has brought representatives from every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, and many more are expected to arrive today and tomorrow. Washington presents a militant appearance indeed with its many flags—thousands of gray veterans, and khaki-clad soldiers who are preparing to go to the front.

Col. Robert N. Harper is chairman of the general reunion committee, and Gen. George P. Harrison is commander-in-chief of the Confederate veterans. The first of the ceremonies, which will last all week, took place yesterday when memorial services were concluded at Arlington Cemetery. Representative Frank Clark of Florida, and Gen. Bennett Young of Louisville, Ky., were the chief speakers. President Wilson attended the ceremony. The grand parade will take place on Thursday, and will attract many visitors to the city besides the veterans and their families. The President and Vice-President and their families will review the parade from the stand in the court of honor.

The House of Representatives has adjourned until Wednesday, and it is thought that the Senate will suspend business for a day or so because of the absence of a number of senators who have been asked to take part in the general program.

ECONOMY IN DRESS URGED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A committee of women appointed by Charles H. Howe, principal of the high school, sent today to the girls members of the senior class an appeal to exercise economy in choosing gowns for commencement. They recommend that not more than \$10 be spent and that apparel for both graduation and reception consist of a dark skirt and cotton waist, and that shoes of common sense style be worn.

End of the run

If you want your car to be fit at the end of a long run, don't feed it on any old gasoline. Use SOCO NY.

Unidentified gasolines are likely to be inert "blends" that turn into carbon—not power. In any case, they vary so widely that they upset carburetor adjustments.

SO-CO-NY is always the same, wherever you buy it—uniform, pure, powerful. The SOCO NY filling stations mean security on your trip.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

WE SELL SOCO NY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y. The sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

tioned yesterday as remaining in the enemy hands, was recaptured during the night, the statement said.

Southwest of La Basse and in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle, hostile raids were repulsed.

"East of Vermelles we entered the enemy trenches," the report adds.

Good results were obtained from a bombing attack carried out over the dock and canal at Bruges last night, the Admiralty announced today.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement issued Sunday reads:

Western front: In the Wytschaete sector heavy artillery duels continued again yesterday.

Between Lens and Queant the firing activity was also lively. At night the British attacked near Loos, at the Souchez brook and northeast of Monchy. They were repulsed. Fighting is still in progress in trench actions southwest of Lens.

Front of the German Crown Prince: The fighting activity along the Aisne and in the Champagne was generally slight. Reconnoitering thrusts resulted in the capture of several flame throwers on the Chemin des Dames, southeast of Filly, and of 15 prisoners on the Aisne.

Front of the Duke Albrecht: On the right bank of the Meuse, near Haudromont, Combes and St. Mihiel, several French reconnoitering attacks were repulsed.

During Tuesday night British aviators dropped bombs on a camp in the region of Etappe, which resulted in the loss of one French prisoner, 91 being injured. Our flying squadrons dropped bombs with destructive effect upon railway works, munition depots and troop camps before the Aisne front. The enemy forces yesterday lost 10 airplanes in aerial encounters and as the result of antiaircraft fire.

Eastern front: The position on the whole is unchanged. In Moldavia, during the last two nights, Rumanian advances between the Sutchiza and Putna valleys have been repulsed. Macedonian front: West of the Vardar, south of Huma and near Alchakmah, attacks by several enemy companies before the Bulgarian positions have been broken down with heavy losses.

In the Wytschaete bend (Belgian front) there has been a very intense artillery duel since Sunday night's army headquarters report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The official report from British headquarters in France issued on Sunday night, reads:

There was fierce fighting throughout the day with varying fortunes south of the Souchez River. The enemy forces, who lost heavily on our first attack, subsequently delivered a number of violent counterattacks with considerable forces, in the face of which our troops have been unable to maintain the progress made this morning. We have taken 92 prisoners in these operations.

We took a few prisoners early this morning as a result of patrol encounters east of Laventie and a further 16 prisoners this afternoon in a successful raid south of Wytschaete.

Air activity continued yesterday. Four German airplanes were brought down in the air fighting; five others were driven down out of control; another was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns. Four of our airplanes are missing.

The official communication issued earlier in the day reads:

The enemy positions south of the Souchez River were attacked by our troops last night. Good progress has been already made on the front attacked and a number of prisoners have been captured.

In the course of the night the enemy forces attacked our line of advanced posts southwest of Cherisy and at first made some progress. Our counterattacks regained the whole ground lost with the exception of one post.

Successful raids were carried out by us last night south of Ypres, where we captured 19 prisoners. Hostile artillery was again active last night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday forenoon by the War Office reads:

The enemy forces' bombardment reported yesterday in the region of Craonne was extended and continued during the night with extreme violence, especially on the entire front of the Vaucleurs and Calonne plateaux. The Germans finally launched five successive attacks with large effectives, of which three were upon the east portion of the Calonne Plateau and two on the west portion and the Vaucleurs Plateau.

The enemy forces were everywhere repulsed with important losses, notably in the region east of the Calonne Plateau, where the enemy assaulting detachments were broken up by our fire. The enemy troops left a great number of fallen in front of our trenches. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

The artillery fighting was likewise keen in the direction of Besonvaux and in the Vosges to the south of St. Marie were completely checked.

The official statement issued on Sunday night reads:

According to supplementary reports, the German attacks directed last night

and this morning against the plateaux of Vaucleurs and Calonne were carried out by units belonging to two divisions.

On the Vaucleurs Plateau the Germans assaulted in very dense waves; at certain points the enemy infantry moved forward shoulder to shoulder in the first attack, and were driven back in disorder by our fire.

The second attack, which was more violent and accompanied by jets of flame, enabled them to gain a footing for a few moments in our advanced elements, but they were beaten back almost immediately by the energetic counterattacks of our troops. All the attempts directed against the west and central sections of the Calonne Plateau completely failed.

The same regiments, which had covered themselves with glory in the capture on May 4 and 5 of Craonne and the Vaucleurs and Calonne plateaux, gave new proof of their admirable valor in defense of the positions they had conquered.

Finally, in the northeast corner of the plateaux the enemy forces, who renewed their attempts in the morning and succeeded in gaining a foothold in our trenches of the first line, were driven out by a brilliant return offensive on the part of our troops. In the course of this struggle, which was of extreme violence, the enemy forces suffered very heavy losses. We maintained completely all of our positions and took additional prisoners.

Belgian communication: In the course of the night German artillery bombarded our front north of Dixmude. Our airplanes dropped bombs on the station at Ysweeve. A hangar and a moving train were hit. Today the enemy forces violently bombarded our front at Dixmude and south of the Yser. Our artillery replied effectually and carried out fires of destruction on the German batteries in the region of Bixchoote.

Eastern theater: Engagements, with alternating results, occurred in the region of Lynmitsa. There was aviation and artillery activity on both sides along the whole front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

On the western and Rumanian fronts there was the usual reciprocal firing.

On the Caucasian front the Kurds, with a force of 500 men, attacked our position in the region of Akhara Mountain, 25 versts southeast of Erzincan. They were repulsed with great losses.

In the region of Sakiz our troops, as the result of a battle with the Turks, occupied three heights. Attacks by Kurds in the rear of our army continue.

Aviation: German airplanes dropped about 40 bombs in the region of the station at Lunetz. Our aviator, Lieutenant Orloff, carried out a night raid on an enemy position near Stanislau, dropping a number of bombs.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Monday)—Sunday's War Office announcement reads:

The activity on the whole front was confined for the most part to the artillery, which was especially active against our positions east of Plava, in the Vodic area and in the northern sector of the Carso.

Outpost engagements occurred in the Arsa Valley, at the head of Rio Pontebana, to the north of Tolmino and on the Carso, where south of Verdo our pickets surprised and took possession of an advanced post.

The fine weather was favorable to aerial activity yesterday. Enemy aircraft attempted reconnaissances over our lines in the Trentino. They were driven off by our anti-aircraft batteries and by our airmen. In the morning an enemy airplane over Gorizia was brought down, as was another east of Vertebica.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday reads: Artillery fire was heavier than usual north and east of Gorizia, particularly in the northern sector of the Carso. On the night of May 31 the Italians again repulsed an attack on Hill 652 in the Vodic area. Two Austrian attacks preceded by heavy artillery preparation on Hill 126, where south of Grazigna and on Hill 174, north of Tirol, proved also unsuccessful. On the same night, on the Carso, south of Kostanjevica, the Italians made a surprise attack and advanced their line about 400 meters on a two kilometer front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—An official communication issued by the War Office on Sunday says: A Rumanian thrust in the Putna valley was repulsed.

Italian theater: In the region of San Marco, Captain Sonnward's detachments ejected the enemy forces from their front trenches. We captured 10 officers, 500 men and four machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SOFIA, Bulgaria (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday, says:

On the Macedonian front, after a successful reconnoitering attack by our advanced posts the day before yesterday, on the right bank of the Vardar near Alchakmah, the French last night attacked with large effectives to dislodge our advanced posts.

Supported by violent artillery fire the French launched several desperate attacks, which were driven back with extremely heavy losses. Enemy elements succeeded in gaining a footing in one of our trenches, but were expelled by counterattacks, leaving many men on the field.

On the plain of Sere several British companies twice attempted to advance near Kupri, but were driven back.

AMERICAN GRAIN TO AID BRITAIN

Kennedy Jones, Food Economy Conductor, Explains Need of 18 Weeks' Supply in Next Year From United States

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Discussing the food position yesterday with a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, Kennedy Jones, whose successful conduct of the food economy campaign has lately materially improved the general situation, pointed out that the time had by no means come to assume that all was well in regard to food. He deprecated the optimistic statements made public as likely to lead to misconception, both in this country and in the United States.

"We are hopeful of getting through to the harvest," he said, "with 12 weeks' supply of breadstuffs in hand, but the harvest's return of wheat of favorable calculation will not give more than a 12-weeks' supply. That estimate of 12 weeks' wheat from the new harvest is based on the pre-war rate of consumption and by the various methods adopted by the Food Controller we may spin it out to cover 22 weeks.

"Adding to that, the 12 weeks' supply we hope to have in hand at the harvest our position at the middle of September will be this: We will have 34 weeks' supplies to carry us through the following year of 52 weeks, and will need 18 weeks' supplies at least from abroad. This proves that we cannot dispense with help from abroad, from America.

"In certain respects, the situation may, of course, improve. And, of course, if it became a matter of vital necessity we could conserve for human consumption oats and other cereals used for feeding horses, cut down the ration, increase the amount of flour milled from grain and take other steps."

A point Kennedy Jones wished to emphasize was that no one either here or in the United States could afford to relax any effort to keep all the Allies supplied with sufficient food if Germany and her allies are to be decisively defeated.

The Director-General of Food Economy noted the recent success of the antisubmarine campaign and mentioned that the British authorities had expected a loss of 25 per cent of cereals by German submarine agency. They had, in fact, only lost about 6 per cent. On the other hand, they had lost much more than their estimate of another essential commodity.

Moreover in January, February and March, the Germans had got out every submarine possible, and it was reasonable to assume that now many submarines were in dock for repainting etc., and to rest crews. It was possible that by and by the German submarine fleet would put out in greatly increased numbers, for every slip almost in Germany contained submarines building and the Allies' mercantile losses might again mount up.

Kennedy Jones, who, from his official position, is among the chief authorities on the food situation, is not to be taken as regarding the food situation pessimistically but is emphatic that no effort anywhere should be relaxed in combating this particular German menace. Factors affecting the food situation are so variable that it is essential every one should put forth the utmost effort and that plans should be wisely laid in advance and firmly carried out.

Meantime, the Food Controller has taken the first step to deal with the question of profiteering in meat, by means of the meat sales order and the announcement of his intention to fix maximum prices.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The Dutch-Scandinavian Committee for Bohemia a statement supplementary to, but almost identical with, that of the Austrian Socialist delegates, expressing the hope that the Stockholm conference will not only restore the Internationale but promulgate a general simultaneous idea of peace.

HUNGARIANS INDIGNANT
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—High political circles in Budapest are expressing indignation at the program announced by the Hungarian Socialists' delegation at Stockholm and term its attitude toward the question of nationalities and indemnity for Serbia almost incredible.

MASONS AID IN LIBERTY BOND SALE
DETROIT, Mich.—Patriotic necessity for an overwhelmingly large subscription of Liberty Bonds induced the breaking of a rule of Masonic Temple recently when, for the first time, an address on a subject other than Masonry was given in the building, says the Free Press. Abner E. Larned voiced a plea that members of the Michigan Sovereign consistory give hearty cooperation in the campaign about to be waged here for the sale of the bonds. His request was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Larned declared it was a case of raising the full amount of the loan at once or being forced to pay a far greater amount in tribute to Germany in a few years. Subscription to the full amount of a man's resources was not only a patriotic move but one for economy as well.

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' DELEGATES IN PETROGRAD WAS APPROVED, DECLARING THAT THE LARGEST CONVENTION OF LABOR SOCIALISTS IN THIS GENERATION HAD ENDORSED RUSSIA'S DECLARATION OF FOREIGN POLICY AND WAR AIMS, AND HAD PLEDGED ITSELF TO WORK FOR AN IMMEDIATE DEMOCRATIC PEACE THROUGH ITS OWN WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL. IN DEFERENCE TO A RULING OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES, THE PROMOTERS OF THE MEETING ABANDONED THE IDEA OF OPEN-AIR GATHERINGS YESTERDAY AND TODAY; AND ON THE OTHER HAND, THE POLICE POINTED OUT TO THE HOTEL PROPRIETORS THAT THEY COULD NOT REFUSE THE DELEGATES ACCOMMODATION. THERE WAS SOME MINOR DISORDER BY A HOSTILE CROWD WHEN THE EVENING MEETING IN THE HALL, WHICH REPLACED THE OPEN-AIR GATHERING, WAS DISPERSING.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Speaking at a Thanksgiving service at the London Opera House yesterday in commemoration of the Battle of Jutland, Admiral William Sims of the United States Navy recalled his famous undiplomatic speech of 1910, in which he said that if the time ever came when the integrity of the British Empire was seriously threatened by a European coalition, Great Britain might count on "every ship, every dollar, every man and every drop of blood of their kinsmen across the sea."

The meeting was organized by the British and Foreign Sailors Society and Admiral Sir Cecil Burney was among those present.

Admiral Sims said it was realized in the United States that the Jutland battle, the greatest naval battle of history, was fought not only for Great Britain and her Allies but for the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Referring to the lateness of America in entering the war, he said the difficulty was that the association of ideas between the British people and United States citizens had not heretofore been close enough for the latter to realize the bonds uniting the two countries. For those of them who had realized this association the matter was clear, Admiral Sims added.

There were many of them who understood that this union would manifest itself in no uncertain way at the first threat of real danger to our civilization.

In conclusion, Admiral Sims said if the fortunes of war necessitated another Jutland battle American seamen might have an opportunity of proving themselves equal to sustaining Britain's naval traditions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Press Bureau announces that arrangements have been concluded with the German Government for the withdrawal of British prisoners of war 30 kilometers from the firing line, both on the eastern and western fronts. Information received from the German Government states that 2000 British prisoners have already been withdrawn and the German Government are being pressed to state at the earliest possible date when the withdrawal is complete.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Kaiser has been visiting the western front after a prolonged stay at Homburg and has sent a telegram to the Kaiserin and Emperor of Austria announcing what he characterizes as the definite failure of the Anglo-French spring offensive, while he has also congratulated the Crown Prince, the Bavarian Crown Prince and General Ludendorff on their troops' behavior and the victorious repulse of the enemy attacks.

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GREAT BRITAIN ISSUES LIST OF BIRTHDAY HONORS

Three New Viscounts and Five New Peers—Labor M. P.'s Among Privy Councillors

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The list of birthday honors includes Viscount French as Knight of the Order of St. Patrick and three new Viscounts, namely, Lord Devonport, Lord Farquhar, and Lord Astor. Lord Astor, who is, of course, a native of the United States, became a naturalized British subject in 1899, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Astor only last year. Lord Farquhar has been Lord Steward to the King since 1915, and formerly held the position of Master of the Household of King Edward VII.

Five new peers are created, namely: Colonel Lockwood, M. P.; Col. Richard Chaloner, M. P.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, M. P.; Sir Frederick Smith and Sir William H. Lever. Colonel Lockwood is, of course, a well-known figure in the House of Commons, and has been for many years chairman of the House of Commons Kitchen Committee. He was educated at Eton and entered the Coldstream Guards in 1866. Colonel Chaloner is a distinguished soldier, who entered the army in 1878. He served in India, Afghanistan and South Africa and has been member of the Abercromby Division of Liverpool since 1910.

Sir Ivor Herbert has been member of Parliament for Monmouth since 1906. He entered the Grenadier Guards in 1870, and after seeing service in Egypt and in South Africa retired in 1908, and devoted himself entirely to politics. The business element is well represented by Sir Frederick Smith and Sir William H. Lever. Sir Frederick Smith is a prominent Welshman, an india rubber and cotton manufacturer and a director of collieries; whilst Sir William Lever is, of course, the well-known chairman of the Lever Brothers, the soap manufacturers of Port Sunlight. He is one of the leaders of British industry, and has taken a prominent part in affairs since the outbreak of the war.

The new privy councillors include well-known labor members of Parliament, namely, J. H. Thomas, M. P., the organizing secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who is at present in the United States, and Thomas Aston, secretary of the Miners Federation.

Among the new baronets are Mr. Steel Maitland, Under Secretary for the Colonies, who has been member for East Birmingham since 1910; the Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, vice-president of the Irish Department of Agriculture, who has done much for agriculture in Ireland, and Col. Alan Sykes, M. P., who is generally credited with having written General Maude's famous proclamation to the Arabs after the taking of Bagdad by the British forces last March.

Finally, among the new knights are J. Foster Fraser, the well-known journalist, and Mr. William Watson, the poet. David J. Shackleton, C. B., former labor leader and now permanent secretary to the Ministry of Labor, is promoted to be Knight Commander of the Bath.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—In a war which has been particularly devoid of any semblance of pageantry, Saturday's investiture in Hyde Park afforded a vivid contrast. There was, of course, very little color prevailing, the shade being khaki with here and there the bright blue of wounded men scattered throughout the huge crowd. Massed bands of a brigade of the Guards contributed music with an occasional interlude from the bagpipes. A stiff breeze was blowing and overhead were two squadrons of aeroplanes far up beneath the clouds doing patrol duty.

The tunes played by the bands included several American airs, which were greatly appreciated by the United States Army nurses and medical corps men. Around the dais were several groups of military and naval representatives whose bright uniforms gave the needed splash of color, but the chief object of interest were men and women of every station in life reclining in a block of chairs opposite the dais who were to be recipients of honors from the hands of King George.

The women of the group were mostly mothers, widows or sisters who were there to receive honors for their fallen men folk.

On arriving, King George immediately inspected the Guard, and then returning to the dais proceeded to distribute the honors.

The first recipient was Maj. Henry Murray of the Australian infantry, who received a tremendous ovation from the general public of London. Two popular Navy captains of the Swift and Broke were both loudly cheered, and the smiles with which they greeted the crowds' enthusiasm pleased everybody.

There was much merriment and cheering throughout the whole scene, which was also not without its pathetic side. At the end of the proceedings bands formed up and the King left through rows of cheering people, while decorated heroes gave three hearty cheers for the benefit of their sovereign.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Morais Efficiency Association is to be placed at the disposal of Gov. William D. Stephens to safeguard soldiers and sailors quartered in Southern California, says the Tribune.

Speaking of the association's plan

to safeguard the fighting men, Dr. R. C. Barton said:

"We are not only going to see to it that the mistakes on the border shall not be repeated but we are going to make Southern California the safest place in all the United States for the soldiers and sailors who come within our borders. Various social and religious organizations will have charge of the work for the social and moral betterment within the camp. The Government will undoubtedly take charge of the zone surrounding each camp."

CHINESE REVOLT STORY NOT TAKEN AT FACE VALUE

(Continued from page one)

House during the first Chinese Parliament, and later became minister of education. He resigned the latter portfolio and went to Tien-tsin some months ago.

Revolt Reported

Eleven Chinese Provinces Not to Recognize Government

SHANGHAI, China (Monday)—Eleven provinces of China, including the Provinces Chi-li, in which Peking is situated, now no longer recognize the authority of the Peking Government, according to unconfirmed reports from Peking. The provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-shi, and Yun-nan are said to be supporting President Li Yuan-Hung. The Provisional Assembly of Kwang-tung, in assuring its loyal support to the President and Parliament, demands that the military governors be dismissed and punished.

According to official information, the President, Li Yuan-Hung, intends to introduce a bill taking in a declaration of war against Germany if there is a quorum present in Parliament. The presence of a quorum, however, seems doubtful.

General Chang-Sun, Military Governor of the Province of Anhwei, arrived in Tien-tsin on Saturday evening and after a conference with the militarists, a Provisional Government was formed. Hsu-Shi-Chang was appointed dictator; Wang-Shi-Chen, the acting Minister of War, was made Premier; Tuan-Chi-Kewei, brother of Tuan Chi-Jui, former Premier, was named Minister of War. Thiao Julian was given the portfolio of foreign affairs, and Tung Hauling, former Minister of Communications, was chosen as Minister of the Interior.

The militarists are reported to have completely isolated Peking. The Government has established a strict censorship on the telegraph lines.

Tien-Tsin, China (Saturday)—The consuls here have been officially informed that the Province of Chi-li has broken off relations with the central Government. Detachments of troops have reached Slang-wan-Chuan, 25 miles from Tien-tsin. Military headquarters have been established in Tien-tsin city.

Chang-Soulin, Governor of Mukden Province, has commandeered railway cars to bring troops toward Peking, it is said. The troops are not to enter Tien-tsin, but will remain within a short distance of the city until the President's final decision is announced. It is stated here that Peking is quiet.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to cables received by Chinese newspapers published in San Francisco, the restoration of the monarchical regime is the motive behind the revolt of the military governors of the various provinces under the leadership of the deposed Premier, Tuan Chi.

It is said that the deposed Premier and the military governors whom he controls are advocating joining the Entente Allies in the war against Germany, not because of democratic ideals but for political reasons. It is said that part of the republican leaders have opposed joining in the war, as they did not wish that step to be brought about through the agency of the former Premier, whom they regard as pro-monarchical and pro-German at heart.

Special Cable to

OBSTRUCTORS OF DRAFT WARNED

Attorney-General Asks High Bail for Persons Who Advise or Aid Others to Evade Law or Interfere With Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All the machinery of the Department of Justice will be employed from now on in the enforcement of the National Army Law. A strong warning to would-be obstructors of the Army registration was given by Attorney-General Gregory in this following statement issued today:

"All other matters in the Department of Justice for the time being will be subordinated to the enforcement of the conscription act. Wherever necessary, the assistance of Federal, State and local officials will be sought. The officers and agents of the department, throughout the country, have been instructed accordingly. "Committing magistrates will be asked to fix bail as high as may be practicable in each case, higher bail being asked in the cases of individuals who have advised or aided other persons to evade the law or who have interfered with the registration officers in the proper performance of their duties, than will be asked in the cases of individuals who merely fail to register."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts today made a registration day appeal to the young men of the United States, urging them to loyally sign up for the new army. The Senator said:

"Tomorrow is registration day, and the youths of the nation will be called upon to perform the first of many patriotic duties growing out of the present war. The registration is compulsory, but the spirit back of the registration will decide whether the individual man is a conscript or a volunteer. Let every man and boy who signs his name have back of him the patriotic pride and encouragement of those he loves, and our new army of 1,000,000 men will strike the blow that will help to bring peace and liberty to the entire world."

"There will be a few slackers; but they will suffer the shame they deserve. For the first time in many decades, the Nation needs the services and support of its entire man power, and June 5, 1917, should go down into American history as a day unparalleled for patriotic fervor and devotion to American ideals."

"This is not a time or occasion for the exercise of individual opinion on the merits of a proposed governmental action. In this emergency there are but two classes—those units who uphold their Government without question, and those who willfully or for some mistaken reason do not. Don't make the irretrievable mistake of putting yourself in the second class."

The vast machinery of the Government for the registration on Tuesday, marking the first step in the mobilization of the great National Army against Germany, is fully prepared for the task, and Government officials expect speedily returns from every section of the United States."

One of the significant developments of Sunday was a statement issued by Attorney-General Gregory, in which he sought again to impress the public with the fact that any person who lawfully should register and fails to do so will be punished. His statement follows:

"I anticipate no resort to force to prevent registration; if any individual should attempt it he will be promptly dealt with."

"In almost every community there will be persons who will attempt to evade registration. One class will consist of weaklings who lack the physical and moral courage necessary to face the possibility of a fight, and another of those under the influence of men and women beyond the conscription age who are endeavoring to dissuade young men from registering. Some of the people exerting this influence are wholly disloyal; others are lacking in patriotism or an appreciation of the needs of their country, and are animated by a fear of the possible loss of members of their families."

"The young men of the country who come within the provisions of the conscription are brave and inherently loyal. They are ready and willing, in nearly every instance, to answer to the Nation's call and do their part in protecting it from a foreign foe."

"The registration law puts into effect a policy new to the present generation. It is expected that some individuals subject to the law will attempt to evade it. To him who does not grasp the magnitude of the registration proposed, the number who on June 5 appear to have failed to register may seem large. Attention is called to the fact that more than 10,000,000 men, according to census estimates, are subject to registration. The failure of one man in one hundred to do so would make a considerable total. If the early returns show that the number registered does not equal the preliminary estimates, it will not indicate that the law has not been generally obeyed. Those who attempt to evade will be promptly punished and compelled to perform the service required by the law. It is the duty of this department to prosecute these evaders, and it is prepared to do so."

"The supreme duty of the republic will be the registration under the Selective Draft Act on Tuesday. Its success will be a victory for democracy equal in magnitude to any that can be won on the firing line," says George Hewett Myers, secretary of the Army League. "On Tuesday it will be determined whether the Government has sufficient strength to call all of the people to its defense. If this power is

not inherent in our institutions they are not worthy of being dignified with the name of 'government.' If our Government is without the power to call every citizen to its defense, it is only a commercial compact. The Constitution is a mere scrap of paper if its provision, which authorizes Congress to raise and maintain armies, does not carry with it the authority to call every citizen into the service of the Nation."

"Those who are protesting against the selective draft are striking at the very vitals of the republic. Forcible resistance to the registration is nothing less than treason."

A report received on Sunday at the Department of Justice from local police authorities at Hagerstown, Md., announced the arrest in that city of a man charged with distributing literature designed to dissuade men from registering in compliance with the new Army law. The arrest was made, according to the dispatch, at the request of an Army recruiting officer.

A report from the department's agents at Cincinnati gives the names of the 11 men who were arrested there yesterday for distributing Socialist literature that urged non-compliance with the registration provision of the conscription act, on the ground that the law conflicts with Sections 1 and 13 of the United States Constitution.

Those under arrest are Charles Thiewan, N. Frank Reis, Fred Schneider, Alexander J. Feldhaus, William Gruder, Joseph Geier, Philip Rothenbusch, Arthur Tiedtke, Walter Gregory, John Hahn and Alfred Walker.

Although no arrangements were originally made for the registration of United States citizens abroad, prior to their return to this country, steps to accommodate the men desiring to register in foreign lands immediately have finally been taken. The Department of State has received so many applications from United States citizens abroad for an opportunity to register that it was thought best to take advantage of this patriotism.

Cards have been sent to American consuls, and they have been instructed to fill out and certify to the cards of such American citizens as may apply. The requirement that registration cards must reach the domicile of the citizen by June 5 will not be strictly applicable to Americans abroad. They will be asked, however, to endeavor to have their cards reach this country at the earliest date possible.

Antidraft Indictments

Conspiracy to Interfere With Registration Is New York Charge

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seven indictments charging "conspiracy to interfere with registration" were returned by the Federal grand jury sitting in extra session here today. Three were against the three Columbia University students, Eleanor Wilson Parker, Owen Cattell, son of Professor Cattell, and Charles Francis Phillips.

The other four indictments were against the men arrested while distributing anticonscription pamphlets at a Madison Square Garden peace meeting. The indictments constituted the Government's reply to anticonscriptionists in New York. A close watch is being kept for others today on the eve of registration.

A fourth suspect was taken into custody by the police today. He is believed to have been one leader of the plot. He had a picture of a German Army officer in his pocket and is said to have admitted it was a photograph of his father. He had been excused himself, he said, from military service.

The new prisoner said he started for Mexico in 1914 from Germany, but was interned when the Spanish ship, on which he was a passenger, was sent to Halifax for examination. He was paroled, he said, from the internment camp and came to the United States. Since that time he has made a number of trips to Mexico.

Arrests in Pittsburgh

Police Total of Thirty for Draft Opposition

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Several more arrests were made by the police today in their efforts to stop circulation of literature urging opposition to selective service. The total of arrests here was brought to 30, including Walter Hodge, 27; Walter Hope, 24; and Fred Roth, 23.

Hodge was previously arrested with 17 others in a raid on an Anti-Conscription League meeting in Socialist headquarters. He will probably be held this time without bail. Of nine others arrested last night and today, the most of them were foreigners—Lithuanians and Poles being in the majority. Several were making speeches on the South Side and distributing their pamphlets among those who stopped to hear them.

Trip of Mission Postponed
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian mission has postponed its trip through the South and West. Prince Udine, head of the mission, is indisposed. While his condition is not serious, it was deemed advisable to postpone the tour that would have ended in New York June 12.

SINKING OF SWEDISH VESSELS ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sinking of the Swedish vessels Pauline, Cyrex, Erik, Therese, Knell and Olga in the Gulf of Boenla was announced in Berlin dispatches from Amsterdam received here today. The Swedish vessels Gorta, Maria and Lizzie have been taken into Swinemunde for examination.

The Cyrex, Knell and Gorta are not listed in Lloyd's register. All the other vessels are small ones of not more than 700 tons, except the Lizzie, which is a steamer of 1233 tons, owned by Hugo Persson and registered at Landskrona.

QUARTERS READY FOR CONVENTION

Under Direction of Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick the Chamber of House of Representatives Is Prepared for Delegates

Arrangements for accommodating the 320 delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, who will assemble at the State House Wednesday to begin their consideration of changes in the State Constitution, are now practically complete. The House of Representatives chamber, where the convention will meet, has been cleaned and placed in order since prorogation of the Legislature about a week ago, and provision has been made for the necessary additional 80 desks and chairs. Under direction of Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick, the preparatory work will be finished by Tuesday night.

Much of the legislative machinery of the Legislature will be taken over by the convention. The methods of procedure in election of officers, appointment of committees, receiving proposed changes to the Constitution, printing, public hearings, reports of committees, debates, voting, etc., will be not unlike those of a legislative session, with the important exception that the subjects of the consideration will come before a single body of representatives and the acts of the convention will not have to be sent to the Governor for approval.

It is impossible at this hour to go further into detail regarding the procedure of the convention because the details will not be settled until after the election of a president, a clerk or secretary, a sergeant-at-arms, etc., and has decided for itself rules of procedure. The clerk of the House of Representatives, James W. Kimball, who is being "boomed" for clerk of the Constitutional Convention, will be at the State House prepared to assist the convention in altering the rules of the Legislature to suit the convention's needs, if it is decided to follow this course.

Governor McCall is scheduled to call the convention to order at 11 a. m. Wednesday. The subject of chief interest on the opening day is the election of a presiding officer, the choice appearing at present to lie between former Governor John L. Bates and Sherman H. Whipple. Next in order of importance is the appointment of committees, which may not come the opening day. Delegates who are expected to be leaders in the convention have already discussed informally ways and means of expediting the organization work, so that this convention may not be inconvenienced by delays that have been experienced at the openings of some constitutional conventions in other states.

The delegates, elected at a special election May 1, are said to be representative of the people of the State as a whole. An examination of the names of the delegates reveals something of the radical changes in the population of the Commonwealth since the last previous convention was held, in 1853. At that time the delegates were practically all of Anglo-Saxon descent.

Returns so far received of the occupations of the delegates, compared with those of the delegates to the 1853 convention, give an idea of the vocational changes of the past 64 years. Returns giving their occupations were received from 419 of the 422 delegates to the 1853 convention. A partial list compiled at the time is as follows: Farmers 123, lawyers 73, merchants and traders 65, boot and shoe manufacturers 18, other manufacturers 214, clergymen 24, physicians 18, editors and printers 14, master mariners 4, builders 8.

In the coming convention, lawyers will probably outnumber the farmers 10 to 1, while representatives of organized labor will be far more numerous than the manufacturers.

There has been general opposition to postponement of the deliberations of the convention until after the war, but this may be considered in the opening days of the convention. The convention has authority to "adjourn from time to time," but a lengthy postponement has been opposed by many of the State's leaders, including Governor McCall, who has pointed out that the present constitution was framed and adopted during war time and when the enemy was actually within the territory of the American colonies.

Delegates to the convention will receive compensation, but not over \$750 each, with mileage to and from the places of residence of the delegates. Other expenses may be incurred by the convention, subject to the approval of the Governor and Executive Council.

RAILROAD TRAIN CUTS DISCUSSED

(Continued from page one)

established a city comparable with Fitchburg, Taunton or Salem. These men must be supplied with food, equipment, and transportation. These needs are immediate, not imaginary. The capacity of the Boston & Maine for this Government traffic must be increased at once.

Commenting on the necessity of saving fuel Mr. Pierce pointed out that the annual fuel requirements of the Boston & Maine are approximately 1,600,000 tons. There is about three months supply on hand. "The proposed reduction in passenger train service would result in a saving of substantially 45,000 train miles per week, which based on the average fuel consumption of passenger locomotives would mean a saving of 190,000 tons

tons a week, or at the rate of nearly 100,000 tons a year. This fuel would be available for the transportation of traffic for which there is a greater necessity."

Mr. Pierce then went into the details of the effect of the existing labor shortage on the repair work of the railroad and pointed out the need of releasing men now in passenger service for other lines of railroad work, especially since the coming draft will undoubtedly make some further inroads into the working force of the road.

"It is the duty of every patriotic individual to do his part toward a successful prosecution of the war, and this will necessitate in many ways great personal inconvenience," said Mr. Pierce. "No one questions the duty of parents to submit without complaint to military service for their sons. No man questions his duty to pay added income taxes, and all kinds of stamp taxes for the raising of emergency revenue. No one questions his duty to reduce his unnecessary expenditures and make savings with which Liberty bonds can be purchased. All of these things are necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. So also is personal inconvenience."

"It is equally true that it is the duty of good citizens to assist others that they may avoid unnecessary expenditures. The Boston & Maine Railroad, therefore, asks the public to assist in the adoption of some plan for the elimination of train service which it may enjoy; but which is really not in the interests of the general public."

"Unless the Government and the public give the railroads the assistance they need to carry them through the present emergency, the railroads will not be able to render the service which the Government and the public must have to carry them through the emergency."

Mr. Endicott said the public safety committee is of the opinion that passenger service should be curtailed as much as is reasonable, in order to give more trackage. The committee was formed to consider the general welfare of the commonwealth, and after careful study it has reached its conclusion that all necessary facilities should be used for moving coal, food stuffs and ammunition. Water shipping facilities have been much reduced in the last few months; and the railroads have been clogged, and are certain soon to be in a worse condition unless something is done.

He said he could not conceive that the railroads will take off any trains which are used for transporting workmen; he rather expected the curtailment would be applied more to trains used by shoppers. It will give the railroads more men, and will save the fuel consumed by the engines to be taken out of passenger service.

Mr. Endicott said he had been told by an official of the Delaware & Hudson road that that railroad could have furnished much more coal to the Boston & Maine for New England consumption, but the Boston & Maine could not move it.

E. W. Longley, also of the Public Safety Committee, said the nation must wake up to the fact that it must for a long time to come dispense with luxuries and get along with bare necessities. If train service reduction will place the railroads in a better condition, either financially or otherwise, it should be adopted without delay.

Glenn L. Stone, vice-president of the New England Coal Committee, proposed that the only way to determine the essential minimum number of trains is to reduce the number as much as seems reasonable, and then see how well the reduced number serves the public needs.

Henry I. Harriman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said the railroads are losing large numbers of men, who are going to France in a railroad unit to do constructive work. The Boston & Albany alone has lost between 100 and 200.

John S. Lawrence said the way to do things, especially in war times, is to do them first and then talk about it afterwards. If facilities are found to be inadequate, the Public Service Commission has full power to order the addition of more trains on the schedules.

William H. Day of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce said flour which was started from St. Louis more than four months ago has not yet reached Lynn, showing that something is needed to improve freight service. George E. Rix of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce expressed similar views.

Other speakers who favored a reduction in passenger service in order to increase the freight facilities were Charles H. Tiffany of the New England Paper & Pulp Traffic Association, W. P. Libby, traffic manager of the Plymouth Cordage Company, and Daniel N. Chase, representing the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce. Replying to questions from members of the commission Mr. Pierce said that the men relieved from duty on the passenger service would be transferred to other branches of the road.

ITALIANS TOLD TO BE LOYAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Prince of Udine, head of the Italian war mission in the United States, was greeted by 1000 of his countrymen at the Italian Embassy on Sunday afternoon.

He told them that they were now citizens of their adopted country and they must follow the Stars and Stripes to the battlefields of Europe as loyally as they would follow the flag of Italy had they remained in their native land.

Sunday was Italy's constitution day, and the remarks of the speaker had an added significance. Speeches also were made by Italian Ambassador di Celleri and Senator Marconi, in which they urged the people to serve their adopted country in the cause of liberty the world over.

BONDING CASE AGAIN GOES OVER

Absence of Member of Finance Commission Moors Results in Postponement of Resumption of Hearing Until Friday

Owing to the absence of John F. Moors, who is in New York, the hearing today into the bonding and insurance business of the city of Boston was adjourned until next Friday morning because the commission lacked a quorum and Attorney Daniel H. Coakley objected to having his clients, Francis L. Daly and Peter F. Fitzgerald, questioned as to their relations with Boston municipal affairs at a hearing the legality of which might be questioned.

Attorney Coakley and Henry F. Hurlburt, attorney for the Finance Commission, held a half-hour conference before the hearing opened this morning in the rooms of the School Commission in Mason Street as to certain books and papers of Peter F. Fitzgerald and Edwin P. Fitzgerald, agents for the National Surety Company. They decided to examine these papers and books at Attorney Hurlburt's office, where he will list those which he wishes to produce in public at the hearing. The question as to whether they will be produced by Attorney Coakley will then arise, and it was announced that the courts might be appealed to by the Finance Commission that the record it decides necessary for the full presentation of their case be produced.

When the hearing was called this morning at 10:40 in the School Committee room, Peter J. Fitzgerald, agent for the National Surety Company since 1914, his son Edwin P. and his son-in-law Francis L. Daly, former business partner of Mayor Curley, were all present. Many other men in Boston Democratic Party circles were present.

After Attorneys Coakley and Hurlburt had announced the agreement to delay the hearing until next Friday morning because of lack of a quorum, and also that they might come to an understanding as to what books and papers would be called for and what would be produced without objection, a statement concerning the absence of Commissioner James M. Morrison was read by Chairman John R. Murphy of the commission. In part it follows:

"A statement has appeared in the public press as coming from his honor, the Mayor, to the effect that these hearings are partly, at least, due to a connection which Mr. Morrison of this commission has with one of the insurance companies doing business in this State."

"It seems due both to Mr. Morrison and to this commission to state that Mr. Morrison was absent during the earlier stages of the investigation and therefore did not participate in them and that after he could have attended in the work of the commission, he promptly notified his associates of his interests in the insurance company referred to and it was agreed that he should take no part in it."

"He has taken no part in this investigation though the commission has been short-handed as a result, owing to the prolonged absence of Mr. Magenis."

Before he left the room this morning Attorney Coakley assured the commission that he was anxious to help them make progress in their hearing and that he would facilitate Attorney Hurlburt's examination of the Fitzgerald books and papers. He said that it had been claimed that his client, Mr. Fitzgerald, had made any where from \$3000 to \$10,000 a year out of city bonding and insurance. He also asserted that some rumors had made the business as fabulous as \$300,000. He said that he wanted to get at the facts as quickly as the commissioners. It was agreed that the conference of the attorneys this week would save the commission time in the long run.

Then Chairman Murphy called Arthur Harrington to the stand. Mr. Harrington agreed to testify despite the fact that only Chairman Murphy and Commissioner Charles L. Carr were present. He said that he had had a client, Charles H. Murphy of 46 High Street, Charlestown, in connection with taxes over due and demanded by John J. Curley, tax collector for the city of Boston. He said that he secured the National Surety Company as his client's bondsman, another client, had been advised to get the Fitzgerald agency for the National Surety Company as its bondsman to be sure of getting a city contract for which it was low bidder.

Mr. Harrington testified that despite the fact he had paid \$10 for a bond to the Fitzgerald agency for a tax arrears bond, the property was put up for sale. He said he went to Collector Curley and protested that he had paid \$10 for bonding protection against that very thing. He said the collector said that he (the collector) could not help it, that the Finance Commission demanded that the tax sales be held. He said the collector spoke of his own bond and that he had to conduct the sales to protect himself.

"I did not receive five cents worth of protection for which I paid \$10," declared Attorney Harrington for his client.

Bernard C. Kelley, chief clerk of the general office of the Department of Public Works, identified the handwriting of Louis K. Rourke, former Commissioner of Public Works of Boston. Mr. Rourke wrote from the office of Chile Export Company in Chile, South America, stating that when he was Commissioner of Public Works in Boston, Cornelius Reardon, then Mayor Curley's private secretary, came to Mr. Rourke and told him that the granting of bonding business to the National Surety Company would be satisfactory to the Mayor. Mr.

Rourke wrote that as the prices for bonding were the same he had seen no objection and had directed that the bonding agency be changed in favor of the National.

Correspondence was also read by Attorney Hurlburt to show that the Henry Spinach Company, which had secured the contract for water pipe laying in East Boston had failed to comply with the terms in its contract and yet that the National Surety Company which had bonded the concern through Peter J. Fitzgerald had not been called upon for the amount of the bond. It was shown that nothing has been done as yet to complete the contract.

BOSTON SALOONS CLOSED TO ARMY

Licensing Board Requests Prompt and Strict Observance of Federal Law Regarding Men in Uniform

Holders of liquor licenses in Boston are requested to observe promptly and strictly the new Federal law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquor to officers and members of the United States military forces while in a uniform, in a statement which is being sent to all licensees today by the Boston Licensing Board. The board also urges licensees to exercise great care in selling intoxicants to men already under the influence of liquor, so that the recent increase in arrests for drunkenness in Boston, which the board notes, may be checked. The statement, signed by three members of the board, follows:

"The Licensing Board, during the last year, have endeavored to institute a policy of cooperation with all licensees and to give them fair treatment. It believes that the interests of the public coincide with the interests of the licensee; and that to put the liquor business upon a safe and stable basis it should be conducted in such a way as not to excite public condemnation. To accomplish this end the policy of cooperation is indispensable, both to a proper conduct of the licensee's business and to a successful administration of the duties of the board."

"The excitement and the unrest caused by the war has led to an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness in the city of Boston. The board urges all licensees to use the utmost care in selling liquor to any person already showing the effects of liquor, so as to prevent drunkenness."

"The board also calls attention to the new Federal statute making it unlawful to sell intoxicating liquor to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform. The phrase 'military forces' has been construed to include both soldiers and sailors. The board is of the opinion that this law applies to all licensees, including clubs. The board, therefore, requests prompt and strict observance of this law."

LITHUANIAN TAKEN FOR ANTIDRAFT TALK

John Screpenski, a native of Lithuania living in Norwood, was turned over to the Federal authorities today as the first person in Boston to be arrested on a charge of urging persons subject to the Selective Draft Act not to register tomorrow. He was arrested by the Boston police on Saturday afternoon on complaint of Charles Barkus and Stanley Collis, both residents of the North End, who claimed that Screpenski met them on Cross Street where he urged them not to register and informed them that he did not intend to register.

Members of the Boston police were informed of the incident, and on complaint of Mr. Barkus and Mr. Collis they arrested Screpenski and today surrendered him to the custody of United States Marshal John J. Mitchell. He will be arraigned before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot 60 1/2 @ 61 1/2; lead, June 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4, July 11 1/4 @ 11 1/2.

RUSH TO ENLIST IN NAVY RESERVE

Call for Men in Class Two Results in Application of About 2000 Men at the Charlestown Yard Today

Fully 2000 men applied at the Navy Yard today for service in class two of the United States Naval Reserve, and were all enrolled, subject to examination. These men will man transports, colliers, oil carriers, supply ships and other vessels of the naval auxiliary.

The rush of applicants was so large that the recruiting officers quickly gave up any thought of examining the men. The influx is supposed to be due to the approach of registration day tomorrow. These men will not have to register.

The authorities are delighted with the turn of affairs, and can take care of many hundreds more men for this work.

The registration tomorrow will be no bar to the enlistment of further recruits, provided they apply before the day of the draft. In addition many men are wanted for class four, which calls for service as cooks, bakers, firemen and others in the first naval district. Class four men will not leave the New England waters.

Radio Operators Wanted

At least 2000 more radio operators are wanted for the first naval district. Amateur operators are eligible for these positions. Recently 217 radio operators have been taken into the service and 19 more men are awaiting assignment.

In the last few days 32 telegraph operators have been enrolled and 11 more are awaiting assignment. More men are needed in the telegraphic work, but they must be expert professionals.

The drill camp site at Bunkins Island is being put into shape for occupancy early next week. A part of the First Corps Cadet's reservation in Hingham will also be used as a receiving station and drill ground for naval recruits, it is expected.

Navigation Course Opens

With an enrollment of 10 students the first training school in navigation to be started by the recruiting service of the United Shipping Board was opened at the students' astronomical laboratory at Harvard University today. The school is in charge of Dean Alfred E. Burton of M. I. T. and accommodations are available for 20 students at a time. A practical knowledge of the sea, covering at least three years' experience, is required of all applicants, and at the end of five to six weeks the students are expected to qualify for commissions as officers of the United States merchant fleet, which is being built to run the submarine blockade. Other training schools will be opened soon by the recruiting service in different sections of the country, so that 10,000 officers needed for the merchant fleet will be properly trained.

Deputy Marshals to Aid

John J. Mitchell, United States marshal in Boston, today announced that a deputy United States marshal will be on duty at every one of the 1167 voting precincts in the Commonwealth where registration under the provisions of the Selective Draft Act will be held tomorrow. He also announced that registrations will be checked from voting and assessment lists and other records throughout the day, and at the close of registration at 9 p. m. the deputy marshals will begin to place under arrest and take before the proper authorities all persons amenable to the law who have not registered.

PEA SEED LOANED TO FARMERS

BUTTE, Mont.—Pea seed valued at \$339,929 has been loaned to the farmers of Spokane County by seed men of San Francisco and the east, County Agriculturalist J. R. Shinn announces, says the Miner. He said between 30,000 and 40,000 acres in the county that otherwise would be in summer fallow have been seeded to peas.

At
Filene's

Practically everything you can get at a hotel except a bed.

No tipping

SECOND FLOOR—by escalator

Barber-shop, sanitary, no tip, second floor, by escalator. (Separate sanitary specialized barber shop for children—second floor.)

Shoe-shining, second floor.

Cobbler service, second floor.

Parcel checking, second floor.

SERVICE BALCONY—Street floor

Information bureau, theatre, steamship and railroad tickets, telegraph office, post office. Personal Service Bureau.

STREET FLOOR

Renova garment cleansing, gloves 1 day service, other things 5 day service. Flower shop.

RESTAURANT AND MEN'S CAFE

—no tipping, eighth floor.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

ADVERTISING CONVENTION

St. Louis Receives Delegates of Associated Advertising Clubs of the World—California Senator Gives Patriotic Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With the classic walls of Washington University as a background, and beneath a sky which wore its fairest smile, St. Louis, represented by several thousands of its residents, gave a welcome to the delegates of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, at the inspirational meeting which was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the University Quadrangle.

Including the visitors there were nearly 8000 persons present when the Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle pronounced the invocation and gave a new meaning to the watchwords of the advertising men—truth and service—by applying them not only to the service of commerce, but to the need of the nation as well.

The speakers who followed told the advertising men how it rested within their hands to make clear to the average man the momentous importance of the nation's entry into the war and what the United States was fighting for.

Service to the nation was the keynote struck in the speech of welcome to the visitors, made by Gov. F. D. Garner, who told the advertising men that no other body was as essential to the moral, social, and economic development of the United States. He said on behalf of the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri he was welcoming the thousands of visitors, and enumerated the many things and achievements of Missouri in history and commerce which would serve to net as inspirations to the visitors in their deliberations.

At the south end of the quadrangle a large platform draped in red, white and blue bunting held the speakers, musicians, heads of delegations and members of the St. Louis Choral Society. To the rear of the platform, behind the speaker's table, was a large sketch of President Wilson.

In front of the stand and extending far to the rear of the quadrangle was a crowd of 8000 persons, many of whom were striking headgear and carried banners and flags. It was a crowd that included the representative professional and business men of the city, many of whom were acting as hosts to parties of visitors from Dallas and other Southern points.

Quick to appreciate the bits of humor with which Chancellor Frederick A. Hall of Washington University enlivened his greeting, the audience was equally responsive to the more somber Hiram W. Johnson in his plea to the advertising men.

Senator Johnson, in his speech, pointed out the great part advertising plays in the making of a nation and how the advertising men must aid in winning the great war. The war, he said, demands a supreme sacrifice of the young men of the country. "Of course we will win," he said, "but to do so we must sacrifice all other things."

Louis P. Alos, president of the Board of Aldermen, in the enforced absence of Mayor Kiel, welcomed the delegates on behalf of St. Louis.

M. P. Linn, president of the Advertising Club of St. Louis, was the chairman. The music was furnished by 50 members of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Frederick Fisher.

The woman's department at the Philadelphia convention last year was so successful that increased activity was planned this year. It has been disclosed, say headquarters of Associated Advertising Clubs in this city, that considerably more than one-half of all the goods sold to the American public either goes directly to women, or to men because of woman's judgment or decision. This includes all articles from safety razors and soap to expensive motor cars. It includes necessities as well as luxuries.

Business houses for some years have acknowledged the ability of women in certain lines. Their fitness for many lines of advertising, even difficult management is now generally conceded. The Associated Advertising Clubs reports that the advertising manager of perhaps the largest safety razor manufacturers in the world is a woman. This woman has just undertaken an intensive campaign in Russia. Sixty-thousand razors are to be exported for the Russian market by way of Siberia this year. It is understood. Several of the country's largest department stores, notably one in San Francisco and another in Los Angeles, have women advertising managers. Many a large city of the East and Central West have women as copy writers or as feature specialists. Banks and trust companies regard women as essential to their advertising success.

At the St. Louis convention at least 200 women delegates are present. Several cities have sent club delegations. In Dayton and Los Angeles the women have separate advertising clubs. In Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Denver women are admitted to membership in the general clubs. The following are some of the prominent women speakers on the St. Louis program: Miss D. E. Nirdlinger, St. Louis; Miss Florence Shindler, Los Angeles; Miss Jane Carroll, New York; Miss Mary Ellis, Dayton; Miss Olive A. Cole, Boston, and Miss Camilla Donworth, New York.

RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Atlantic division of the American Red Cross has increased in membership 644,079 since

April 1. The division includes the states of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The present membership is 801,097, while on April 1 it was 157,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel are becoming plentiful, and schools were reported in South Channel by fishing vessels arriving today. A shipment of 1258 barrels were received today by local dealers from Yarmouth, N. S., shipped by Boston and Gloucester vessels. There are 32 American sailers on Cape Shore grounds, and big hauls are expected, with subsequent lower prices for the toothsome fish. Present high prices netted \$214 for each man on the Mildred J., recently landing 22,100 pounds mackerel at New York, said to be the highest sum ever stocked for one night's mackerel netting. Capt. George Hall, commanding, was formerly a fishing master out of Gloucester.

Tilefish and groundfish receipts at the South Boston fish pier today were heavy, and prices reasonable. Two boats brought tilefish, the Ethel B. Penny having 52,000 pounds, and Waltham 70,000. Groundfish arrivals: Steamers Surge 257,000 pounds, Heroine 72,100, Breaker 61,350, schooners Josie & Phoebe 91,000, Rebecca 104,200, James R. Clark 45,000, Helen Murley 58,000, Henrietta 113,000, Natalie Nelson 49,500, H. L. Marshall 29,000, E. W. Nunan 39,500, Sadie M. Nunan 26,500, Frances S. Grueby 22,200, and Highland Belle 6000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.50@4.8, steak cod \$6@6.75, market cod \$3.50@4, pollock \$5@7, large hake \$5, medium hake \$3.50, cusk \$5, and tilefish \$3.75.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooners Rhodora 15,000 fresh halibut, 8000 salt halibut, 25,000 salt fish, 25,000 fresh fish; Mary P. Goulart 175,000 fresh fish, 2000 halibut, and small boats 2500 barrels herring.

PROTEST OF BRITH ABRAHAM DELEGATES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Massachusetts delegates to the convention of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, in the session held Sunday, protested that the names of 20 of them had been signed without their consent to a paper attacking Judge Leon Sander, of New York, grand master of the order, for his recommendation to have the greater part of the dues shifted to the older members.

All but one of those whose names were signed to the paper disavowed the signature, and M. J. Feinberg of Haverhill, Mass., declared on the floor the author should be prosecuted for forgery.

When the uproar concluded Judge Sander, declaring the paper an attempt to injure his reputation, absolved the Massachusetts delegation from blame.

RAILWAY POINTS

The American Express Company inaugurated today through express car service between Boston and State of Maine points on the Boston & Maine Railroad, in the session held Sunday, protested that the names of 20 of them had been signed without their consent to a paper attacking Judge Leon Sander, of New York, grand master of the order, for his recommendation to have the greater part of the dues shifted to the older members.

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The passenger department of the New Haven provided special service from South Station at 8:40 o'clock yesterday morning for members of the Business Woman's Club en route to Black Rock, Cohanasset.

The Portland division of the Boston & Maine placed two additional parlor car trains in service between Boston and Rockport today for the accommodation of North Shore patrons.

The mechanical department of the New Haven is installing new brake band motor apparatus on span No. 1, Fort Point Channel drawbridge.

The Grand Trunk business car, Canada, occupied by General Superintendent of Transportation J. E. Duval and party, passed through Boston en route from Lynn to Montreal, Canada.

The contractor in charge of building the new bridge over the Thames River for the New Haven Railroad are rushing the pier work from both sides of the stream.

John Talbot, track supervisor, and Leod McLeod, signal supervisor of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, are installing new crossing frogs and electro-pneumatic switches at Tower "B," Prison Point, Charlestown.

EVERGREEN HIGHWAY PROJECT

TUCSON, Ariz.—The north Pacific coast country has gotten up the Interstate Highway Association to aid the new Evergreen Highway, and will send a motor party through Tucson in July, says the Gazette.

An extension of the Evergreen Highway is proposed so as to run from Vancouver, B. C., to the Mexican border at El Paso, Tex., a distance of 2800 miles. The route will be from Vancouver south over the Pacific Highway to the Columbia River; thence east with the north bank of the Columbia, and over the Snake River Plateau, to Lewiston, Ida; thence through the Snake River Canyon, partly on the Oregon and partly on the Idaho side, to Weiser; thence by way of Boise, Twin Falls, Ogden, Salt Lake City, the Grand Canyon, Prescott, Phoenix, Tucson, Bisbee and Douglas, to El Paso.

SUPERVISION OF COTTON ADVISED

National Association Recommends That the U. S. Government Take Steps to Prevent Products Reaching Germany

Strict scrutiny of all cotton shipments out of the United States as well as supervision of cotton goods exports to prevent any of these materials reaching Germany, through neutral countries, is strongly advised the Government by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which declares that Federal oversight of raw cotton and cotton products is necessary to avoid giving aid to the Central Powers in Europe. The association asserts that Italian traders have been supplying Germany with cotton. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers appointed a committee to investigate the cotton export business of the United States at its annual meeting in Boston in April. That committee, through W. Frank Shove, vice-president of the association, reports as follows:

"We are strongly of the opinion that the Government should at once take control of all shipments of cotton goods, cotton or products of cotton, and that could such a step have been taken three years ago, it would have materially lessened the length of the war.

"Statistics on the exports of cotton to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Italy for the fiscal years 1914, 1915 and 1916, and such portion of the present year as are available confirm this belief. The shipments of raw cotton to Denmark rose from 52,049 pounds in 1914 to 19,415,451 pounds in 1915; those to the Netherlands from 17,526,364 in 1914 to 261,868,065 pounds in 1915, and those to Norway advanced from 1,877,670 in 1914 to 29,947,093 pounds in 1915.

"Sweden received from us in 1914 25,835,256 pounds and in 1915 391,520,343 pounds of raw cotton, while our exports to Italy jumped from 268,678,515 in 1914 to 563,700,142 pounds in 1915.

"No shipments of raw cotton are now being made to Denmark, but during the eight months ended February of the present year there were shipped to the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Italy 349,736,349 pounds of raw cotton. The greater part of these shipments went to the port of Genoa in Italy. The latter country has never formally declared war against Germany, and there are good grounds for the belief that, through its traders, large amounts of cotton have found their way to the Central Powers.

"The shipments to Genoa, including Naples, for the 31 weeks ended March 2 of the present year, were 502,462 bales, compared to a total approximating less than half that amount during the same period in 1914. Nor do these figures include the exports of cotton waste, which is used to a very large extent in the manufacture of explosives.

"While Italy has been fighting with the Allies all the time governed by the foregoing figures, the total shipments for the 31 weeks ended March 2 are, to say the least, startling."

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has already tendered to the Administration its services in the establishment of an absolute embargo on shipments of cotton to traders of neutral countries who are secretly cooperating with Germany and its allies.

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NEW YORK TO RAISE SHEEP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Through the efforts of the Mayor's food supply committee it is expected that a start will soon be made toward reestablishing the sheep raising industry in this State. The committee has gone to considerable expense and trouble to bring into the State 6000 shorn yearling Lincoln merino ewes, which are said to be well adapted to conditions in this vicinity.

The sheep are now on their way here from Oregon and will be sold at cost. About two-thirds of the total number have been contracted for already and the rest will be disposed of at \$14 each.

ANCIENTS HOLD ANNUAL EVENTS

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the oldest volunteer military organization in the United States, held closely to tradition in celebrating today its 279th anniversary. Fifers and drummers sounded the "revellin" in the older sections of the city, followed by the "assembly" at noon, when the corps gathered at Faneuil Hall.

The customary march to the State House to receive the Governor started

soon after one o'clock, followed by a church service, a drum head election on Boston Common, and the annual dinner in the evening.

The company was commanded today by Capt. Walter E. Lombard, and among the voluntary military organizations represented were the Old Guard of New York, the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford Conn., the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., the Worcester (Mass.) Continentals, and the Newport (R. I.) Artillery.

The rank and file of the company discarded today the blue and red uniform of the past half century for the olive drab of the regular army, while the Krag rifles and a machine gun superseded the old equipment. The visiting representatives, however, wore the picturesque uniforms of their respective organizations.

REAL ESTATE

A notable sale in the downtown section has just been closed, whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from the trustees of the estate of Frank E. Simpson, the building known as the Beacon Theater at 47-53 Tremont Street, running through to 44 Pemberton Square, Boston. This property contains 6798 square feet of land on which the assessment is \$352,800, while the total assessment on land and building is \$431,000. There is a five-story brick and stone building used entirely for theater purposes and is leased for a long term of years to the Beacon Theater Company, Inc. The premises were formerly owned and occupied for many years by the Suffolk Savings Bank and was remodeled about nine years ago for theater purposes. While no price is obtainable, the purchasers value the property at \$100 per foot or a total of \$679,800. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers and the purchase was for investment.

REALTY MEN TO MEET

Announcement is just made by Secretary Ingersoll that the National Association of Real Estate Boards will hold its tenth annual convention in Milwaukee from July 24 to 27 inclusive, with daily sessions from 8:30 to 5 o'clock, with an hour and a half for luncheon. Men in special lines of the real estate business have been asked to discuss with others the best business methods of the day, and from all reports this convention promises to be a most interesting conference rather than a convention, that will amply repay the progressive broker who makes it his business to attend.

Milwaukee is an interesting city for the average tourist to visit, from the standpoint of activity as well as pleasure. There are more than 3000 mills, factories and shops, with a payroll of nearly \$2,000,000 per week. There is hourly train service to and from Chicago. There are two navigable rivers and splendid service in all directions on Lake Michigan, offering many side trips to sightseers for pleasure and profit.

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REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending June 2, 1917:

Transactions Mths. Amount of mths.
May 28.....44 22 \$35,175
May 29.....77 45 126,098
May 30.....85 39 136,425
May 31.....98 42 221,623
June 1.....56 25 854,700
Totals.....260 171 \$1,374,019
Same week 1916.....438 211 \$1,811,969
Same week 1915.....488 241 1,633,273
Wk end May 26, '17.....281 1,353,580

TAMPICO OIL EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declared exports of crude oil and petroleum products from the Tampico (Mex.) consular district to the United States in April amounted to 2,849,994 barrels, says a Commerce report. The movement from Tampico was 2,005,388 barrels, and from Tuxpam 844,606 barrels. The gross shipments therefore reached 3,850,535 barrels.

Tampico shipments included refined products as follows: Topped, crude, 61,000 barrels; distillate, 128,000 barrels; reduced, crude, 443,000 barrels.

GERMAN CLAIM IS DISPUTED

Belgium Replies to Military Necessity as Reason for Deportations—Says Plan Was Worked Out in 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Belgium, through Minister De Cartier, in reply to German statements that deportations of Belgians have ceased, says that they continue and that the whole scheme has been carried on under a plan worked out during August, 1914, by Dr. W. Rathnau of Berlin and not done, as Germany claimed, as a matter of military necessity.

The general headquarters at the systematic treatment of Belgium on the Rathnau plan for the exploitation of the economic resources of occupied territories by the German war machine, stifled Belgian competitive industries for the benefit of German industries by the wholesale removal of machinery and raw material, by unjust sequestration and by prohibitive tariffs; ruined the country by war taxes of more than 1,000,000,000 francs and by other financial disabilities; prevented relief for the unemployed thus created by forbidding public work and technical instruction; and finally made their enforced idleness the excuse for deporting them to Germany or to the firing line to serve in war work against their own brothers.

"Compelled in spite of themselves," says the memorandum, "to undertake heavy toll and to work outdoors during the severest season of the year, without having been trained or hardened, exposed to artillery fire, deprived of proper clothing and scarcely nourished, a multitude of these unfortunate soon fell.

That deportations could be justified by any danger to public order is characterized as absurd. "The population has no arms," the memorandum says, "surrounded by a barrier of electric wires, the population is literally held as in a cage. The danger of disorder is so remote that the German administration has maintained only relatively weak garrisons in Belgium."

BOSTON DRAWS WORKERS FROM A LARGE AREA

Statistics Issued by Director Gettym Show Somerville Provides Greatest Number

More workers are furnished Boston by Somerville than any other suburb in the metropolitan district, according to statistics issued today by Charles F. Gettym, director of the State bureau of statistics. The statistics were compiled from the Massachusetts census of 1915.

The bureau of statistics found that out of a total population of 841,654 people in the 38 cities and towns, suburbs of Boston in the metropolitan district, 358,786 were engaged in gainful occupations. Of the 358,786 persons, 111,564, or 31.1 per cent were employed in Boston. The following table shows the contribution of each of the 38 cities and towns to the "day-time" population of Boston:

	Total population	Those in Working gainful occupations	Boston
Total	841,654	358,786	111,564
Arlington	14,889	5,905	2,671
Belmont	8,081	3,350	1,293
Braintree	9,343	3,756	878
Brookline	33,490	15,549	5,949
Cambridge	108,822	47,636	14,242
Canton	5,623	2,319	323
Chelsea	48,426	17,384	5,315
Cohasset	2,800	1,135	181
Dedham	11,043	4,520	1,999
Dorchester	999	487	58
Dorchester	37,718	15,232	7,802
Hingham	5,264	2,209	365
Hull	2,290	1,328	37
Lexington	5,538	2,114	510
Lynn	25,803	14,843	1,701
Malden	48,907	20,329	8,742
Medford	30,509	12,247	7,343
Melrose	16,880	6,792	2,904
Milton	8,600	3,733	1,412
Nahant	1,387	664	46
Needham	6,542	2,746	597
Newton	43,113	18,625	5,016
Quincy	40,674	17,129	4,216
Revere	25,176	9,570	5,270
Saugus	10,226	3,723	728
Somerville	86,854	36,256	19,176
Stonham	7,489	2,997	719
Swampscott	7,345	3,040	462
Walden	12,781	5,160	1,188
Waltham	30,154	13,996	1,183
Watertown	16,515	7,244	1,751
Wellesley	6,439	2,942	525
Weston	2,942	997	270
Westwood	1,448	650	116
Weymouth	13,969	5,848	921
Winchester	10,005	4,154	1,128
Wintthrop	12,758	6,455	3,396
Woburn	16,410	6,823	1,232

In Boston proper, the report says, out of a total population of 745,439, the number engaged in gainful occupation was 350,321, while 338,372, or 96.6 per cent of these, worked in Boston. This left 11,049 persons who were employed outside of Boston. It must be assumed, the report continues, that the 395,118 persons of Boston who have no gainful occupation, stay in that city during the day.

The following is a table of the entire "day-time" population of Boston as compiled from the census of 1915:

Total Males Females
Day-time popu-
lation.....845,054 446,756 398,308
Employed by Bos-
ton.....733,490 360,165 373,325
Supplied by Metro-
politan district.....111,564 86,591 24,973

No statistics are obtainable for the number of shoppers, students, etc., who are in Boston during the day.

FREE DUES FOR SOLDIERS
DAYTON, O.—Directors of the Greater Dayton Association have decided that the dues of members who

enlist or are called to the colors be suspended during term of service, says the News. They recommended that similar action be taken by the various clubs, organizations and fraternal societies of Dayton, feeling that members who are called into the service of the United States should not be deprived of the benefits of membership in organizations to which they belong because they may be unable to pay dues and assessments.

CELEBRATION OF TREE DAY HELD AT WELLESLEY

Students of College Enact Class Myth Before Undergraduates and Alumnae

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Tree Day is being celebrated at Wellesley College this afternoon by members of the senior class, the event being open only to students and alumnae. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the students form on the green near three great pine trees as a circle for the acting of a class myth. The story is of the growth of the dryad of the senior tree into understanding of the Great or College tree. Through her understanding she grows from the dance with the late side sprites into the dance with the sprits of older class trees. She then summons the sprits of the freshman tree to her place among the lakeside sprites, giving her promise of future growth.

These two dryads then lead the dancers and the students up the side of College Hall hill until they surround a great oak halfway up the side. The tree sprites hang garlands on the branches of this tree which the freshmen have adopted. As the dryads disappear, Joan d'Arc comes down the side of the hill. She tells of the spirit of responsibility which comes upon her with war in the land. Thereupon a sophomore brings forth the historic spade which passes from sophomore to freshman classes each year. This she presents to Joan d'Arc in exchange for the sword she carries, telling her that woman's part in the present war is to dig and tend the trees.

Dancers are as follows: Senior mistress, the spirit of the great

SURVEY ORDERED FOR NAVAL BASE

Secretary Daniels Takes Initial Steps to Purchase Additional Training Grounds at Hampton Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Admiral Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Capt. J. S. McKean, aide for material in the office of operations of the Bureau of Navigation, left for Norfolk on Sunday night to make an immediate survey of the Jamestown Exposition and Sewall's Point properties at Hampton Roads, Va., with a view to immediate purchase as a naval base and training station. Secretary Daniels felt at liberty to take this action, in view of the fact that the Senate and House conferees have agreed to the purchase.

The departure of the officers to make a survey followed a conference during the day in Secretary Daniels' office. "This naval base and training station is greatly needed," Secretary Daniels said. "And we are taking steps to put it in use as soon as possible. As the conferees of both Senate and House have agreed on the appropriation, I feel certain that the provision for the purchase of the Jamestown Exposition and Sewall's Point properties will be approved by both houses. In anticipation of the final action by Congress, I have directed Admiral Harris, Captain McKean and representatives of the Bureau of Navigation and Medicine and Surgery to make an immediate survey of the properties and report at once, so that no time will be lost in beginning work after the bill is signed by the President."

"The main purpose of acquiring this property is, of course, the creation of a great naval base, such as the Navy does not now possess, and which it has long needed, but the immediate necessity is to provide for the training of the large number of recruits recently enlisted. Within a month we expect to have provision there for 3000 to 10,000 men. There are many large buildings on the former exposition grounds which will be available for immediate occupancy. Tents will be provided, and a number of temporary buildings for barracks, etc., will be erected. These can be completed very quickly."

"Recruits have been pouring in so rapidly in the past few weeks that the training stations have been overtaxed, and for some time we have been enlisting men and sending them home to await call. The enlisted strength of the Navy has been practically doubled within a short time, and it has been a problem to provide for the housing and training of these thousands of recruits."

"With the acquisition of the Jamestown property, the enlargement of the Great Lakes training station at Chicago, where we are erecting barracks and other buildings on leased land adjoining the training station, together with the increase we are making in the facilities at San Diego, Mare Island, Pensacola, Charleston, Newport and other points, we expect to be able in a month to have adequate provision for the care and training of all the men enlisted."

STRANDWAY WORK TOPIC OF CRITICISM

In a report made public yesterday the Boston Finance Commission criticizes the manner in which the \$303,000 Strandway development contract is being carried out. The commission charges that extravagance in the payrolls is one feature, that many inspectors are employed at good salaries and that they are men who really know little or nothing about the work. The commission charges that a small percent of the real work of the contractor has been done to date and that three-quarters of the time specified in the contract for completion of the undertaking has elapsed.

Mayor Curley and Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, in statements issued later, declared that the work was advancing quite rapidly along the Strandway, that the inspection force was competent but that more men should be employed at the work than have been.

The manner in which the Strandway work is being carried out is characterized by the commission as wasteful and extravagant. According to the report issued last night the municipal funds are being wasted at a rate of \$300 weekly for the salaries of 34 men listed as inspectors, when in reality 13 employees at a total wage of \$300 per week could easily handle the job. The contract for the Strandway work went into effect last fall, and the time set for the completion of the work was eight months. The contract was awarded to the New York State Dredging Company at a price of \$303,000. The commission declares that the present manner of conducting the work will mean that several years will be necessary for the completion of the dredging alone.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

By The Christian Science Monitor (special correspondent in Japan)

TOKIO, Japan.—We have been asked by a visitor from America what we in Japan think of the new military measures in his country, which he called the militarization of the United States. The answer is quite simple. Japan looks on the movement as a matter of course. What the Germans say now has lost all the power of persuasion, which it

once possessed to some extent, at least for some people in this country.

America's entry in the war has a new meaning to everything the Republic is now doing, and seen in the light of the changed situation old misgivings have vanished. President Wilson, in his war speech before Congress has explained how Germany for a long time had been intriguing to embroil the Republic in trouble with other countries. He unquestionably had Japan in mind as one of those other countries, and we clearly see it now that many insidious attacks on Japan based on manufactured stories that aroused suspicion in America and provoked resentment in this country, were part of a German scheme, just as no doubt people in the United States see it now.

There was a time when a word from an American general or admiral or publicist calling for augmented armament set many people here by the ear. That was the time when proposals of the kind were almost invariably accompanied by unveiled references to Japan as a power most likely to come into collision with America. We can today look back with something like amusement to those references to us as partly due to German machinations, and partly because of the lack of popular reasons to be easily understood by American legislators.

Happily the American Army and Navy expansionist no longer finds any need for falling back on the Japanese invasion legend, while we on our part can with perfect equanimity, indeed with genuine sympathy, look upon the effort to amplify the defense of America. On the other hand Japan can also add new forces to her Navy without exciting suspicions in America. Both America and Japan should thank Germany for this.

As for the German press propaganda through subsidized American organs, America's declaration of war on Germany has killed the trade altogether. That is another and a huge gain for American-Japanese friendship and good understanding.

SIMPLE STYLES IN MEN'S CLOTHING TO CONSERVE FABRICS

Economy Urged as a War Measure—Changes Not to Be Made Before Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a possibility of war economy in wool, recommendations were made at a conference on Sunday between representatives of woolen and worsted manufacturers and the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense, that patch pockets, flaring skirts, cuffs on coats and trousers, long sack coats, unnecessary pleats and other "frills" be eliminated from the 1918 styles. The conference was called to consider the possibilities of economizing in wool during the period of the war. Counter to this proposal the wool growers made the adoption of this plan would lead to a great waste of garments already manufactured. Whatever campaign is launched, will be confined to next year's output.

The results of this conference were purely preliminary, and involved only a general approval of the plan of encouraging all woolen manufacturers to cut down the number of styles of fabrics, simplifying the weaving of cloth; the simplification of models of garments to avoid wasting cloth; and reducing the number of models.

NEW BOND ISSUE IS CONTEMPLATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authority for a new bond issue of \$1,000,000,000 is expected to be placed in the pending war revenue bill by the Senate Finance Committee. The redrafted House bill is to raise approximately \$1,500,000,000 in direct taxes, but this amount falls \$1,000,000,000 short of the estimated needs for carrying on the war during the first year.

The Administration advocated, a few weeks ago, the raising of \$2,250,000 in taxes, but the Senate seems indisposed to shoulder this burden entirely upon the present day. The proposed bonds, or a substantial portion of them, it is understood, the committee would make short term serials maturing during the next few years.

SUSPENSION OF LABOR LAWS VETOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Governor Whitman has vetoed the Brown bill, which would have authorized the State Industrial Commission to suspend the operation of labor laws during the war.

Industrial standards must be preserved, he said, and voluntary service by wage earners would be much more profitable to the nation in this crisis than forced service under conditions and during hours now prohibited by law.

GERMAN MAIL SERVICE SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three men, whose names detectives refuse to reveal, have been arrested, charged with maintaining a mail service independent of the Federal service.

It is believed they carried letters out of this country for German interests. The authorities are seeking others said to be active in the German spy system.

WAR SERVICE BY THE NEWSPAPER

Member of Wisconsin Council of Defense Points Out to Editors and Publishers How to Better Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Wisconsin Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Prof. John G. D. Mack, a member of the Wisconsin State Council of Defense, spoke of "What the newspapers can do in connection with the war service" at the recent convention here of the Wisconsin Newspapers and Publishers Association. He advised among other things strong editorials to act as a stabilizing medium for all. "The press," said Professor Mack, "is so large a factor in giving the public information on current events that other means by comparison are negligible. In the present time of stress, you are flooded with material on all phases of questions in which the public is so vitally interested. The question, from the editor's point of view therefore, is one of selection."

"Among other points worthy of constant emphasis are the following: 1. Encourage efficient production of the almost infinite variety of products, both of agriculture and manufacturing, necessary in the present emergency. 2. In articles on agriculture, make them specially adaptable to your own local conditions. 3. Discourage hoarding of foods and other necessities."

"I have tried to make an analysis of why I read a newspaper, and this reduces to three general reasons: First—To keep informed on current events; second, to look over advertisements, if I wish any service which may be rendered by an advertiser; third, to turn to the inside pages and read what may be called 'fixed information,' about applied natural science, history, engineering, art, literature, in fact, the whole range of general culture subjects; and I am disappointed if I do not find something in this third class which repays the reading."

"Skilled writers are constantly furnishing acceptable copy on agriculture. Certain of the professions seem to consider it not quite the proper thing for their members to write for the newspapers. This prejudice, I hope, can be broken down and that you may get local men of various business and professional training to write articles along the line of their activities. No one can do this better than the local man, for he can, in a peculiar way, fit the article to local needs. A little of this is now done, but not nearly enough. As a member of the engineering profession, I wish to cite the great historical illustration of this point: During about 10 years, including the Civil War period, Alexander Lyman Holley, one of the most accomplished engineers this country has produced, wrote 276 articles on marine, ordnance and other timely engineering subjects for the New York Times. These articles made the Times the leading engineering authority in this country during that period."

B. U. EXERCISES IN OLD SOUTH CHURCH

Defining the war as a struggle between culture and "kultur" Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, declared that there can be no peace without victory over "kultur" if culture is to remain ascendant, in his baccalaureate sermon at the opening of the forty-eighth annual commencement exercises of Boston University in the Old South Church yesterday. His subject was "Culture or Kultur" and he warned the United States against being pervaded and overcome with the militarism with which it is contending. The sermon was preceded by the customary academic procession.

"We must choose between 'kultur,' represented by the uniform and gun, and culture, represented by mercy and justice," said President Murlin. "As long as this war lord is on the earth, crushing out every noble aspiration of the human soul, crumbling every great and beautiful creation of the human brain within his path, there is but one thing for the world to do; we have no other business now; we must get down to his highly specialized and barbarous level and meet him with his own methods and weapons."

"We cannot avoid the issue; we would not if we could. But let us have a care that we do not lose our souls. We are clear and clean as to our purpose now; we go not forth for material power or gain. At great sacrifice of treasure and many things we hold dear, we propose to fight to make the world safe for democracy. Nor are we fighting in hatred, vengeance, or for military glory or power. Let us keep 'this vision splendid,' this purpose undimmed. There can be no peace without a victory. It is a fight to the finish. Whether it requires few or many years, billions or trillions of treasure, the issue must now be fought out."

LAW REVISION IN FRANCE AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—In both France and Italy there are, at the present time, committees of men, learned in the law, who are devoting themselves to the revision of the civil and commercial law of the two countries with the object of achieving a greater uniformity between the codes. The first step in this enterprise was taken by a group of Italian professors of law, among whom were several members of Parliament and notably Signor Schiavola, Minister of State and dean of the Faculty of Law in Rome. In Paris the French Committee, which has adopted the name of "French Committee for

Promoting Legislative Union Between Friendly and Allied Nations" meets under the presidency of M. Larnaud, dean of the Faculty of Law in Paris, and includes among its members several members of Parliament and two former Ministers of State in the persons of M. Millerand and M. Cruppi.

Although the organization of these committees is due to private initiative, the governments of their respective countries are watching their proceedings with interest, and are likely to extend an official sanction to the results of their labors. The object for which the committees are working is two-fold. In the first place they hope to assist in bringing about and in facilitating the closer intercourse between France and Italy which is certain to follow the war, and secondly they hope so to revise the law of both countries that it may be suited to all the civil and commercial requirements of the day. French and Italian civil law is founded on Roman law, and has served as a model to other nations for many centuries, and the hope of the committees is that this law, at present possibly a little out of date, may, as the result of their efforts, regain all its old standing. The matter most urgently requiring the attention of the committees is that of promoting more civil and commercial intercourse between France and Italy by establishing identical rules for the solution of all private questions of international law which may arise out of their relations with each other.

The committees are revising the law regarding civil and commercial obligations and are preparing a uniform code for both countries for the settlement of all such matters. Two delegates from the Italian committee, Signor Buzzatti, professor of international law, and Signor Ascoli, professor of civil law at the University of Pavia have arrived in Paris for the purpose of conferring with the French committee and have been most hospitably entertained by their French colleagues.

CRYPTIC RITE CENTENNIAL IS TO BE OBSERVED

Boston Council Plans for Celebration of Anniversary With Ceremonies in Ionic Hall

Cryptic Rite Masonry will be 100 years old in Massachusetts next July. Boston Council will antedate this by celebrating its centennial next Friday as the midsummer is always a recess in Masonry in this State. Boston Council is declared to be the largest Cryptic Rite body in the world. It has had 3284 initiates while 95 have affiliated with it from other councils during its 100 years. Its membership is now 1675. Almon B. Cilley is the present third highest master. He has had 48 predecessors.

The Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, was constituted in Massachusetts in 1826. The present grand master is William H. L. Odell of Dorchester. One Massachusetts grand master, J. Albert Blake of Malden, has presided over the General Grand Council of the United States.

In commemoration of the centennial of Cryptic Rite Masonry in Massachusetts a jewel of bronze has been designed. The bar has engraved on it the years 1817 and 1917; attached is a circular piece inclosing a wreath that encircles a triangle on which rests a trowel, while the outer edge of the face bears the words "Centennial of Boston Council, R. and S. M., and the obverse side, 'Centennial of Cryptic Masonry in Massachusetts'."

The ceremonies Friday will begin at 2 p. m. in Ionic Hall, with a reception to Grand High Priest Arthur D. Prince of the grand chapter; then Grand Master Odell of the grand council, who will be accompanied by the grand officers and the first three officers of the 31 subordinate councils of the State. Grand Commander Sherwood of the Grand Comandery, K. T., will be present if possible.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, chaplain of the council, will deliver the historical address, and William T. H. Salter, associate chaplain, will read a centennial poem composed by him.

In the evening Grand Master Abbott of the Grand Lodge will be received. Past Deputy Grand Master Holton, senior of three illustrious masters of the council, will deliver the general address of welcome to the guests and to it Grand Master Odell will respond. The history and poem will again be read.

In order to accommodate the large number that will attend, the same program of entertainment will be presented at 4 and 6 p. m. in Gothic Hall. There will be dinner in the afternoon and evening.

STORE CLOSING PLANS

Eighteen stores have thus far responded to the summer closing questionnaire sent out by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce a short time ago. Of these, six have notified the board of their intention to close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays and at 5 o'clock on other days from June 18 to Sept. 16; seven will close all day Saturday and at 5 o'clock on other days during the months of July and August; three will close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays and at 5 o'clock on other days from July 1 to Labor Day; and two will make no change in schedule.

UNITARIANS CELEBRATE

MELROSE, Mass.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Unitarian Congregational Society will be continued tonight with addresses by former pastors and others, followed by reception and reunion. The anniversary sermon yesterday was preached by the Rev. Daniel Munro Wilson of Dover, who was pastor from 1872 to 1876.

BRITISH CALL IN UNITED STATES

King's Subjects Between Ages of 18 and 45 Asked to Enlist — "Slackers" May Become Men Without a Country

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Great Britain issued a call to the colors on Sunday to the 500,000 British subjects in the United States between the ages of 18 years and 45 years. The call was accompanied by a warning from the British recruiting mission that their subjects in this country who did not enlist would in all probability become men without a country; that is, they would lose their citizenship.

The United States has given to the British recruiting mission the use of its enlistment machinery and United States Army recruiting station. The mission has opened offices at 280 Broadway and will establish branch offices this week in all the large cities in the country. Enlisting will begin on Wednesday.

The call issued by the mission was accompanied by an appeal to British subjects in this country by Gen. Tom Bridges of the British War Commission. The text of the call follows: "Under Sec. 10, Chap. 2, of the Criminal Code of the United States it was against the law for anybody in the United States to enlist or encourage enlistment in the military forces of any foreign power. When war broke out the British residents who were residing in the United States returned to their respective countries, and many other British subjects residing in this country voluntarily went to England or Canada and enlisted in the British or Canadian forces, but no machinery could be put in force by the British Government to actually recruit its subjects in this country, and consequently any British subjects who wished to enlist were in the position of having to pay their own expenses to England or Canada and run the risk of finding themselves medically unfit for military service. Consequently it could hardly be expected that any large number would be in a position to do this."

"Under an act recently passed by Congress amending Sec. 10, Chap. II, of the Criminal Code of the United States, the allies of the United States are now permitted to enlist those of their respective subjects who are residing in this country. "With this in view, the British War Office has sent out a staff of officers who will be assisted by Canadian officers, to recruit British and Canadian subjects for the British Army and Canadian expeditionary force. "Unfortunately, no very accurate figures are obtainable in regard to the number of British and Canadian subjects now residing in the United States, but according to the 1910 census there were at that time 500,000 British and Canadian male subjects over 21 resident in this country who had not completed their naturalization."

General Bridges in a statement explaining the enlistment of British subjects in the United States, says: "I am gratified that Congress passed an act permitting the Allies to enlist those of their respective subjects who are residing in the United States. There are large numbers of British subjects living in the United States who have up to now been unable to enlist as no machinery was available to handle them. I expect that they will now come forward in large numbers to do their duty by their country."

"Men between the ages of 18 and 45 desirous of enlisting in the Imperial or Canadian forces may present themselves at the United States recruiting depots, where they will receive their preliminary examination and be forwarded free of cost to British or Canadian depots."

"While affording this opportunity for voluntary enlistment, it must always be remembered that the law of nations does not recognize a man without a country; and that every man who enjoys the privileges of citizenship has corresponding obligations to fulfill. "It will be the object of both countries to insure that there is no escape from these obligations. I consider that measures will probably be taken to this end. All men, therefore, should lose no time in selecting the branch of service to which they wish to be posted."

"I confidently appeal to the inherent loyalty and fighting spirit of the British race to answer willingly the call of the Empire in the hour of its need." A supplemental statement issued by General White says: "Recruits will be handled as follows: On presenting themselves and if found to be of the proper physical standard, their applications will be accepted and they will be forwarded, in the case of recruits for the British Army, to the headquarters of the mission in New York, where they will finally be passed by a medical board and attested. In the case of recruits for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, they will be finally accepted and enlisted. Recruits accepted for the British Army will be forwarded to a particular depot in Canada, where they will be forwarded to England as soon as possible."

"The request of the council of the Ecole, seen in this circumstance a fresh manifestation of the need felt by women for a profession, just as there undoubtedly exists the need for women in almost all the professions. Whether this is a matter for rejoicing or for regret, is not the question, the article maintains; the fact must be recognized and also the uselessness of fighting against the march of events. It is far wiser to endeavor to guide them intelligently. "In this respect the writer in the Matin holds the reform, projected by the council of the school, to be perfectly sound. Women are to be admitted 'on the same terms' as men. Herein there is justice and real respect for the rights of woman. It is unfair to her to demand favors on her behalf which in reality are nothing but a contemptuous presumption of inferiority. A woman has not necessarily to follow some manly profession, but if the necessity arises as, according to this article, is unfortunately today largely the case, there is no reason to lower, on her account, the barriers through which the way opens to such and such a career."

ECOLE CENTRALE TO ADMIT WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—It has just been decided by M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, that women shall be admitted to the Ecole Centrale on the same terms as men. In an article in the Journal des Debats commenting on this announcement, the writer, who points out that it is interesting to note that this decision was taken at

the request of the council of the Ecole, sees in this circumstance a fresh manifestation of the need felt by women for a profession, just as there undoubtedly exists the need for women in almost all the professions. Whether this is a matter for rejoicing or for regret, is not the question, the article maintains; the fact must be recognized and also the uselessness of fighting against the march of events. It is far wiser to endeavor to guide them intelligently.

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BOSTON C. L. U. FOR U. S. CITIZENSHIP

All unions affiliated with the Boston Central Labor Union are requested to refuse membership to any alien between 21 and 31 years of age, who has not filed his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States, in resolutions unanimously adopted by the Central Labor Union at its meeting yesterday. After denouncing the alien in scathing terms, Edward F. McGrady, president of the union, introduced the resolutions.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be asked to request every union in the United States to take similar action regarding the unnaturalized resident. Massachusetts congressmen will be urged by the local body to work in the interest of a law to allow enlisting officers of the Allies to draft, by force if necessary, citizens of their respective countries who refuse to enlist in the United States Army or Navy.

Resolutions condemning the Postal Rate Bill in Congress also were adopted by the Central Labor Union on recommendation of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. In his letter to the local organization, Mr. Gompers says that the measure, if enacted, would "spell disaster to the labor press of the country and will seriously hamper and retard that part of the public press sympathetic to the appeals and needs of the labor movement."

"AMERICA FIRST" IS CRY OF THE GREEKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"America first" is the only slogan the 300,000 Greeks of America endorse, says A. Vourous, charge d'affaires of the Greek legation. "To a man the Greeks in America would support the United States," he declared, "forgetting they have any differences in their own ranks. This is true because President Wilson has championed the cause of the small nations. Many Greeks will fight under the Stars and Stripes in America's new armies."

There was a plan among American Greeks to organize Greek legions. It was officially stated. The War Department, however, discouraged it.

STATE ARBITRATION BOARD

Hearings will be begun on Thursday of this week to place responsibility for the Lynn shoe situation and its continuance, the State Board of Arbitration having called the first session for that date in the Lynn City Hall. Another case that will be aired this week will be that growing out of the differences between the Brownell, Mason Company at Fitchburg and the sheet metal workers employed by the concern.

"And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Perfect days and a comfortable savings account go hand in hand. There is a sense of freedom and a feeling of contentment which only the regular saver can know.

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All Savings Deposits made with this Bank on or before Wednesday, June 6th will draw 3% interest from June 1st.

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TRADE UNION WOMEN MEET

Delegates From Other Countries Attending This Week's National League Convention at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Women delegates from England, France and Australia have come to attend the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League opening here today and to continue to June 9. The English trade unionists look upon the convention as of such importance that they have sent as their delegate Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League. Miss MacArthur is one of the women serving in the war councils of England. As a result of the interview granted by the Queen of England in the early days of the war, Miss MacArthur was made chairman of the Central Committee on Women's Employment for England and Wales. On this committee of 13 members there are six trade union women. The French trade unionists have chosen as their representative Mme. G. Duchene of Paris, while Australia has selected one of her trade union women.

That these delegates have come to this convention in the face of the dangers of travel and the difficulties of the present crisis in the world's history, shows the seriousness and the greatness of the questions to be considered.

Among the delegates are a number of trade union women who have been appointed members of the women in industry committee of the National Council of Defense. These are: Miss Mary Anderson of Chicago, national executive board member of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union; Miss Elizabeth Christman of Chicago, secretary International Glove Workers Union; Miss Melinda Scott of New York, president of the Hat Trimmers Union; Miss Mary McEnery of Chicago, secretary Binery Women's Union; Miss Elizabeth Maloney of Chicago, fourth vice-president Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance; Miss Agnes Johnson, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Chicago; Miss Margaret Haley, Chicago Teachers Federation; Miss Olive Sullivan, Office Employees Association; Mrs. Lydia Trowbridge, High School Teachers Federation, and Miss Emma Steghagen, secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, member Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

DETROIT FOURTH CITY OF UNITED STATES

DETROIT, Mich.—The rapid growth in population of Detroit is shown by the figures given out by the United States Census Bureau in preparing for the Army draft registration for which estimates of the population of the counties of the several states and cities of 304,000 and over are given. Detroit ranks fourth in the list with 850,000 population, being led only by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

Detroit since the 1910 Government census, has passed Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, going from ninth to fourth place. According to the figures prepared by the Government experts, Detroit has 107,000 men eligible under the draft, or men between the ages of 21 and 31 years. Detroit's increase since the 1910 census is given as 384,234 or 82.4 per cent.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A \$50 Liberty Bond will be accepted next year at Radcliffe College as part payment on tuition. It is announced from the office. Further appointment of committees is proceeding especially in regard to the theatrical productions of the Idler Club.

SEATTLE LABOR OPPOSES I. W. W.

Local Council of A. F. of L. Recommends That Members Be Barred From Uniting With "Any Dual Organization"

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Central Labor Council of Seattle at a recent meeting adopted resolutions pointing out the fundamental differences between the trades union movement and the Industrial Workers of the World and urging locals affiliated to adopt measures to prevent the holding of membership in both organizations. The resolutions follow:

Whereas, The organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World was recently engaged in a most important fight in the courts of this State, involving the right of free speech and defense against criminal persecution upon the part of enemies of organized labor, and

Whereas, The importance of these cases prompted many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to come to the aid of this so-called organization with both moral and financial support, and to refrain from any act which might cause friction or in any way embarrass the defense, and

Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World, while gladly accepting the aid so generously given, have taken advantage of the splendid spirit shown by A. F. of L. organizations, by putting forth increased efforts to organize dual unions to those already in existence throughout this State, and

Whereas, The trials aforementioned having now been brought to a satisfactory close, it behooves organized labor of this community to make clear its position with regard to the Industrial Workers of the World; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity, recognizing that the American Federation of Labor is big enough and broad enough to embrace all those who toil, and that its policies are subject to change according to the will of its membership, regards all other organizations representing crafts embraced by the A. F. of L. as dual organizations, tending toward anything but solidarity; and further, be it

Resolved, That this council call upon all those yet unorganized, to beware of organizations that hold out high-sounding, yet empty promises, tearing down rather than building up, and urge them to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, which is recognized the world over as the organization representing the workers of America; and further, be it

Resolved, That hereafter, this council refuse to issue credentials to representatives of the I. W. W. to visit unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. for the purpose of soliciting moral or financial assistance or carrying on their propaganda; and further, be it

IRISH PLATE IN TRINITY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor DUBLIN, Ireland.—An interesting paper on "The Disagreement Between the Dates of Gifts and the Hall-Marks on Certain Pieces of Plate in the Trinity College Collection," was read recently by Dr. Mahaffy, provost of Trinity College, at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin.

Dr. Mahaffy began by paying a tribute to Mr. Dudley Westropp, a noted expert in old silver plate, whose work in cataloguing and describing the great collection of plate preserved in Trinity College, had made it possible for him to write his present paper. Mr. Westropp's inquiry, he continued, had established the fact that in many cases the inscription giving the donor's name, arms, and the date of the gift, did not coincide with the hall-mark stamped upon it. This Mr. Westropp attributed to the fact that the money subscribed for the plate had been laid by the actual piece not manufactured till half a century or more later, or that the original pieces given at the date specified in the inscription had been so battered by use that they had been sent to the silversmith, who either remade the pieces or furnished facsimiles of the original gift and had them stamped with the marks of the new manufacturer. These solutions, however, Dr. Mahaffy said, were unsatisfactory to a student of the history of the college and of the habits and taste of the eighteenth century art in Dublin.

Dr. Mahaffy then went on to say that from the time of its foundation the college had received a tax of plate, or of money for plate, from every student. Before the existence of banks, he continued, such plate was regarded solely on its money value. Hence in a time of crisis, such as arose in 1642-3, the college lived by selling its plate or having it made into coin. When confiscation threatened in 1685 much of the plate was sold to a goldsmith, and with the money an estate was bought. From these two clearances, Dr. Mahaffy said, nothing remained except vessels given for the service of the chapel. In 1730 came another revolution when the college was increasing rapidly in wealth and hospitality. Plate was then required for table ware at feasts, and as the

college possessed far too many cups and tankards they were converted into the desired dishes with the name of the original donor still preserved. This was obviously impossible in the case of such a transformation as from cups and spoons into a set of dinner plates, consequently the college arms alone appeared. In 1751, he said, it became desirable to have articles assayed or marked (that had previously not undergone the process, otherwise they would have had no salable value. Consequently objects in the collection which were not marked or shown to be ancient gifts were sent to the assayer, and of this, Dr. Mahaffy said, the salvers of 1730 bore plain marks. This showed that an article not previously marked could be sent long afterward to the assayer, who put on it the legal marks, but omitted the date letter.

From this Dr. Mahaffy was led to the conclusion that if, as he believed, the college possessed several pieces much older in style than 1730 marked with hall marks of that date, the Hibernia ceased to be a conclusive evidence of the date of manufacture of any piece of plate, though he considered the strong presumptive evidence that it would have to be disproved by clear arguments. Upon further close examination of the college plate Dr. Mahaffy stated he had been led to the conclusion that in the older pieces in the collection the year letter was not omitted accidentally or by negligence, but of deliberate purpose.

ITALY AND DALMATIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ROME, Italy.—The Idea Nazionale, the organ of the Reformist Socialist party, publishes an account of an interview with Senator Pullè in which the Senator sets forth his views on the Dalmatian question. The reason, he stated, for the amendment he had introduced at the recent congress of Reformist Socialists, to the official order of the day dealing with the Dalmatian question, had been a desire to make the matter clearer. The party which had been among the first to proclaim the necessity for Italian intervention in the war should be quite sure of its views and leave nothing doubtful or liable to misinterpretation. In the opinion of the Senator, Dalmatia really formed a continuation of the Venetian district and this was borne out by the geology and the flora and fauna of the country. The Romans had made one region only of "Venetia cum Histria" and had considered Dalmatia in the light of an addition to this district. The senator added that when the two elements, the Italian and the Slav, could develop in freedom and under conditions of political equality, a new history would begin to form itself in Dalmatia, and there would be a natural gravitation towards Rome.

SPANISH STATESMAN'S VIEWS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent MADRID, Spain.—The former Premier, the Count de Romanones, already begins to express his views definitely in regard to Spanish policy and the war. In an interview with a journalist, he says that Spain is more blockaded than Great Britain, and that while Germany is ruining the country in this way, she is carrying on an energetic propaganda in Spain, and trying to frighten the people with the horrors of war, while at the same time she is absurdly setting herself up as champion of the peace of the world. The time has come, says the Count, when every man of conscience must give his vote and take his part in the European conflict. In tendering my resignation to the King, I voted for France.

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A SHAKESPEARE DAY IN SCHOOLS

Movement to Establish May 3 as Day of Effort to Educate Interest in Shakespeare and His Works—Gift for Dr. Page

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—At the recent meeting organized by the Shakespeare Association and held at King's College, University of London, there was a very large attendance. The vice-chancellor of the university, Sir A. Pearce Gould, who welcomed the chief guest, the American Ambassador, explained to the meeting that the proposed establishment of a Shakespeare day would have a civic and educational purpose far removed from the flag-waving days with which London has become too familiar. The day, he said, is to be one which will make our children and so our successors familiar with the works of the man whose name is greatest on the roll of the citizens of the Empire, and will plant a seed which will flourish and grow with their lives. The aim of the association is to establish May 3 as a day of intelligent effort to educate interest in Shakespeare and his works, and to inculcate the greatness and many-sidedness of his intellectual and moral forces, and make the rising generation familiar with his literary gifts and the expanse over which his intellectual vigor, combined with sane moral sense, ranged and have made his words inspiring to all.

Prof. Israel Gollancz, the president of the association, reminded his hearers how Dr. Walter Hines Page had emphasized the tie between Great Britain and America by the assistance he had rendered to the tercentenary celebrations. The Ambassador's presence at this meeting meant that its object appealed not only to the British Empire, but to the whole English-speaking world; in the effort to deal adequately with the fame of the greatest of moderns he was a staunch ally. In order to show the association's appreciation of Dr. Page's cooperation they must have a tangible expression. This they had obtained in the beautiful copy of the second folio of 1632, which had been secured at the Red Cross sale, and this they now offered to Dr. Page, together with a copy of Shakespeare's sonnets, in token of England's appreciation. Dr. Page was asked to accept the gift as a symbol of the oneness of purpose uniting the English-speaking peoples in the brotherhood of arms for the ideals of humanity. One of the mottoes inscribed in the volume "Spe labor levius," labor is made light through hope, was that adopted by Dr. Page's ancestor, Col. John Page, who left England in 1650 to settle in America.

How the folio came to the Red Cross sale was explained by Edmund Gosse, who has for the past three years been chairman of the books and MSS. section of the Red Cross sale. One morning, when in his office, he was called up on the telephone by Lord Derby, who told him that a Lancashire friend of his, a Mr. Law, had a good book which he might be able to secure. He

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promptly got into communication with Mr. Law, and secured the folio. In a graceful acknowledgment of the presentation, Dr. Page said: "If I had earned the book I should have valued it most highly, but as I have not earned it I value it still more highly, as evidence of an esteem I feel that it is not given to me for my deserts, but as a compliment to my aspirations. It is impossible to give one volume to 100,000 people, but I am the beneficiary of that physical disability. You have summoned my ancestors. I am proud of them; they were English, their descendants are still English, not politically, of course, but in all the noble aspirations of our race. The day will be memorable to me and my children. I take the liberty to express a hope that when the resolution is passed you will be kind enough to permit me to add also 'in the schools of the United States.' The best brains and character will be found in the schools."

"On behalf of all my countrymen, I can assure you that your example in establishing a Shakespeare Day will be gratefully followed by me. Professor Gollancz is right," he said, referring to a playful allusion of Mr. Gosse's, "Shakespeare is American. We hope that we have inherited him as we have inherited his noble speech, and most else that lies at the foundation of our life."

In explaining the scope of the resolution, which was carried with much fervor, Professor Gollancz referred to the growth which the teaching of Shakespeare had attained in recent years, preparing the way for the institution of an annual Shakespeare Day as part of the educational life of the young who would have their own stage, and in whom, from the interest they would gain through getting up their plays, would be fostered that love of the crown and glory of English letters which would ultimately lead to the building of a national Shakespeare theater.

GLASGOW HOUSING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a recent meeting of the special committee of the Corporation of Glasgow on housing and general town improvement, the question of the type of houses to be erected for the working class population in a certain district of the city was discussed. Plans showing various types of houses had been prepared for the committee by the Master of Works, and a report and plans were also submitted by the advisory architects, Messrs Watson and Keppie. After consideration the committee decided to build, on the block system, two-apartment houses with scullery and bathroom, and three-apartment houses on the balcony system, with scullery and bathroom. The question of including shops was debated and eventually it was decided not to include them in the plans. The city engineer has now received instructions to prepare detailed plans of the proposed buildings.

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SYLVAN THEATER IS DEDICATED

"The Drama Triumphant" Is Given Its Premier Performance Under Auspices of the Government at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The Drama Triumphant," a masque written especially for the occasion by Mrs. Christian Hemmick, was pronounced to be a fitting portrayal of the birth and growth of the drama, by an audience estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000, which attended the premier performance on Saturday night at the National Sylvan Theater, on the grounds of the Washington Monument, the first play given under the auspices of the Government in a Government theater. The undeniable success of the initial performance will probably inspire the projectors of the plan to a continuance of the performances throughout the summer. Among the celebrities of the theatrical world who contributed to the success of the performance were: George Le Guere, Sophie Braslau, Kathryn Lee, Serge Oukrany, Mme. Tamaki Miura, Mrs. Iselta Jewel Brown, R. D. McLean and Odette Tyler. A message of benediction was read from Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who was unable to attend.

The performance, which had been postponed from the previous night, owing to inclement weather, was marred by nothing which could detract from its success. Patriotic music was interpolated, frequently receiving more than a full meed of fervent applause. The performance closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the "Marseillaise," by Miss Braslau.

Nearly 100 amateur artists and dancers, all trained under Mrs. Hemmick, took part. The special guests included Lady de Bath (Mrs. Langtry), who was passing the week end with Mrs. James McDonald; James K. Hackett, Mme. Miura, the Japanese prima donna who is staying with Mr. and Mrs. William McC. Ritter; ex-minister from Peru Pezet and Mme. Pezet.

WOOLWICH CLERKS DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The fact that clerks in the Royal Arsenal and Royal Dockyard at Woolwich were not included in the recent war advance of

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CANALIZATION OF THE MOSELLE RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Metz Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Government again calling attention to the economic and industrial importance of the canalization of the Moselle, which has long been planned but never decided upon. The memorial deplores the delay that has occurred and points out that the possession of the waterway at the present time would have meant that at least 1000 railway trucks would have been set free for service elsewhere, while it would be saving Lorraine some 30,000,000 marks in freight charges. It also refers to the possibility of generating electric power by means of the dams that would be constructed, and in view of these things declares that it fails to agree with Herr Breitenbach's recent assertion in the Prussian Diet that the Government had neglected nothing in connection with the development of waterways and the generation of electric power.

According to a note in the Frankfurter Zeitung, this canalization of the Moselle and the building of the Moselle-Saar Canal is one of the relatively few waterway schemes that is certain to yield an adequate return for capital invested. Financial considerations are, therefore, in its favor, but permission to proceed with it has been withheld so far, because fears are entertained that it would result in the shifting of the economic relations between Rhineland-Westphalia and Lorraine.

LABOR ADVISER RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—Mr. W. A. Appleton has resigned his post as labor adviser to the National Service Department. He originally undertook the work for one month only, and it is understood that, added to his ordinary work, he has found the pressure of the advisory work more than he can conveniently undertake.

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PROTESTS LABOR LAW SUSPENSION

Miss Jean M. Gordon, Leader in New Orleans Civic Reforms, Says Such a Course Would Be Utterly Impracticable

"Any suspension of the labor laws during the term of the war would be utterly impracticable," declared Miss Jean M. Gordon, former president and now vice-president of the Era Club of New Orleans, La., an organization actively engaged in bringing about civic reforms, who is now in Boston in the interest of a manufacturers' brokerage, concern which she is establishing "to prove that a woman can succeed in the business world."

Continuing the interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Gordon asserted that the increased production would be vastly outweighed by the ill effects of longer hours for labor and shorter noondays periods.

Miss Gordon urged that the United States profit by the experiences of England and other countries abroad in abating labor laws for the sake of increasing supplies used in connection with the war. "Abroad it has been proven," she declared, "that four more hours today means four hours less tomorrow."

Speaking of the activities of the Era Club in the way of obviating civic problems, Miss Gordon told of its work toward securing a two mill tax on property valuations for the establishment of a sewerage and drainage system in New Orleans some 17 years ago.

Miss Gordon declared that men in organizations in New Orleans had been active in two campaigns to obtain a one mill tax for this purpose with success, but when the women's clubs interested themselves in the project, they secured a two mill tax and the system was established at a cost of approximately \$18,000,000.

"The startling fact that of the nearly 25,000 voters in New Orleans at that time some 15,000 or three-fifths were women property owners, was revealed in this campaign," stated Miss Gordon. "By a provision in the Constitution of Louisiana, women can vote on any question involving the guarantee of the communities' property."

Although only about 200 of the some 6000 votes cast at the polls on the question were by women, Miss Gordon said she believed this to be a good showing, in view of the youth of the woman suffrage movement at that time. To carry on this campaign, the Era Club organized a subleague, known as the Woman's League for Sewerage, Drainage and Pure Water Supply.

Miss Gordon's greatest activity in social welfare, however, has been along the line of better labor laws, especially for children. Largely through her efforts 14 of the southern states sent representatives to a conference in New Orleans in 1911 for the purpose of establishing more uniform labor laws between the states represented. This gathering formed itself into what is now known as the Southern Conference on Woman and Child Labor. Miss Gordon is president of the conference.

Miss Gordon then told of the campaign conducted by the Era Club for a more effective child labor law in Louisiana. The law enacted in 1886 proved to be almost worthless, said Miss Gordon, when New Orleans and other cities of the State began to bloom as industrial centers.

After that act had been amended in 1906 to put "teeth in it," she began a thorough study of the problem. In 1903, after consulting authorities on the subject, she drafted a child labor bill, which is now in effect in Louisiana.

In order to be actively engaged in the enforcing of the law, Miss Gordon said, she worked for an amendment to the law providing that only electors could hold State or municipal positions, so as to make it possible for women to serve as factory inspectors. This accomplished, she was immediately appointed as the factory inspector for New Orleans, a position she held for six years.

As for woman suffrage in the South, Miss Gordon said she firmly believed that in Louisiana women will be given the ballot in 1918. Since the Democratic Party, the dominating political party in the South, inserted a provision in its platform in 1916 for suffrage for women, the movement has progressed.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The formal presentation of the Pascegiata Archeologica on the part of the Government to the Commune of Rome took place at the Antonine Baths in the presence of a large assemblage of persons, which included the Duke of Genoa, lieutenant-general to the King, Prince Colonna, Syndic of Rome, a number of ministers, the Japanese Ambassador, and many other distinguished persons. Speeches were delivered from a temporary platform inside the Baths by Signor Ruffini, Minister of Public Instruction, Professor Lanciani, the veteran archeologist, and Prince Colonna, Syndic of Rome, in which grateful reference was made to the name of Signor Guido Baccelli, to whom, in the first instance, the idea of securing this region, so rich in historical remains, as a possession of the City of Rome, was primarily due. So long ago as the year 1887 steps had been taken toward carrying out the project.

A public collection of gold objects of all kinds for the benefit of the Italian Treasury was made by the

women of Rome on the same day and in connection with this ceremony, which was felt to be, in a special manner, a commemoration of the antiquity and greatness of Rome. The offerings were received by the ladies who had undertaken this work and were deposited in urns which, when filled, were dispatched to the Minister of the Treasury. The names of the donors were inscribed in a register. The public responded generously to the appeal and contributions of great value were made, as well as a very large quantity of small offerings from those who had no more to give. Many women brought their gold wedding rings; a veteran soldier was seen, after having put a collection of small objects in the urn, to take his watch from his pocket, and place it beside them with the remark that it was a cherished keepsake, but everything must be given up for the sake of the country. Even small children brought little gifts. The collection took place at the Pascegiata Archeologica in the earlier part of the day and at the Bourse in the afternoon.

ORANGEMEN ARE URGED TO ENLIST

Expressing the hope that the Orangemen of this country will flock to the colors the Rev. W. J. Rutledge of South Boston delivered the principal address at the annual church service of Boston Orangemen, held in People's Temple yesterday under the auspices of Plymouth Rock, L. O. 423. About 300 persons were present.

"It is evident that we are not in a town where Orangemen are popular," said Mr. Rutledge. "If you could accompany me to a like meeting in Ulster, you would find difficulty in getting near the doors. Orangemen have been giving a good account of it in Ontario."

"In answer to the call to arms, Ontario, as compared with sections not governed by Orange logic, has been sending volunteers in the ratio of 3-1. "When I think of the proportion of men among the 1,000,000 of Orangemen in Ireland who have gone from Ulster, I am heartily ashamed of the other three-fourths of Ireland. The response in England to the call to arms was so answered by Orangemen that the Government contemplated turning the men loose on the other Irishmen to give them a fighting job." The other speakers were the Rev. A. A. Rideout of Dorchester, State Grand Secretary James Jaynes, State Grand Master George Banister and the Rev. A. H. Nazarian of People's Temple.

STUDY OF LANGUAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—At the annual meeting of the central council of the Scottish Commercial Travelers Association, held in Glasgow under the presidency of Mr. R. E. Boyd, Galashiels, some interesting subjects came up for discussion. Reports were submitted by delegates representing Aberdeen, the border counties, Dundee, Edinburgh and Leith, Glasgow, Perth and Stirling, giving information as to the facilities provided in these various centers for the study of continental languages. All the speakers were unanimous in laying stress on the necessity for providing opportunities for the study of Russian, and the need for commercial men taking full advantage of these facilities was also emphasized. The view was advanced that chambers of commerce should properly take the lead in this matter, and it was considered that students would not be lacking if sufficient money could be raised to offer bursaries. It was proposed by a member from Edinburgh to have an addition made to the constitution and rules of the council so as to include women as well as men in the term "commercial traveler." The mover of the resolution stated that the policy of admitting women members had been adopted in Edinburgh. On a vote being taken, however, the motion was lost.

SEED, OIL AND NUT REGULATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has issued an order forbidding the purchase or sale, except under license granted by the Controller of Oils and Fats, of certain seeds, nuts, kernels, oils and fats specified in a schedule attached to the order, and including cottonseed, linseed, palm kernels, shea nuts, coconut oil, maize oil, palm oil and tallow. No license is required for the sale or purchase of the specified articles in quantities of less than one ton provided the total quantity of all the scheduled articles sold or purchased does not exceed five tons during one calendar month. Maximum prices are also fixed for palm kernels, palm oil, palm kernel oil, linseed, and cottonseed.

BURMA PEAS AND BEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In consequence of a new order from the Food Controller, Burma peas and beans will be retailed at a price not exceeding 6d. a pound, as against the current price of 1s. a pound. By this order the Food Controller takes over from the original consigners all Burma peas and beans arriving in the country at a price of £37 per ton for hand-picked white beans, and corresponding prices for other varieties. All existing contracts are canceled. About 50,000 or 60,000 tons of peas and beans are affected by the order, of which the market price before the intervention of the Food Controller, was about £30 per ton.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STATUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has announced that a patriotic woman of New York has offered to present to the people of the United States a statue of Alexander Hamilton, to be erected in Washington. The statue will be erected on the south plaza of the Treasury Department.

EXPERT TELLS OF POTATO PLAN

A. E. Cance of Agricultural College Describes Proposed Agreement Between Growers and the Associated Industries

Alexander E. Cance of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has the following comment to make on the contract which the Associated Industries of Massachusetts is advocating between its members and the growers of potatoes for the disposal of the surplus products. "Some time ago," Mr. Cance says, "I drew up a memorandum of agreement for this purpose or for the purpose of selling potatoes by farmers to wholesalers, which afforded protection not only to the grower but to the consumer."

"The contract of the Associated Industries is admirable in almost every respect. They agree to take potatoes at \$1.50 a bushel delivered in Boston, or an equivalent terminal point, but have the right to refuse them if the market price is more than \$1.50. This will mean that if a higher price prevails the grower will probably sell on the market."

"It may not be probable but it is possible that the price of potatoes will be more than \$1.75 per bushel next fall, perhaps more than \$2 per bushel, depending of course on the quantity of potatoes harvested. If this should occur, it is very evident that the consumer will be obliged to pay very high prices for potatoes, perhaps exorbitant prices, just as he has been obliged to pay them this year. This result may very easily be avoided by fixing a maximum price for potatoes, say \$1.80. The contract would then read somewhat as follows: 'The purchaser agrees to pay the grower not less than \$1.50 per bushel nor more than \$1.80 per bushel for said potatoes. . . . If the market price on the day of delivery is between \$1.50 and \$1.80 for such potatoes, the market price shall be the sale price to the grower.' This means, of course, that the grower cannot obtain more than \$1.80 for the potatoes he has contracted. On the other hand, he cannot receive less than \$1.50."

"At \$1.50 it is presumed that the grower makes a profit of say 10 per cent. By the same token, if he sells at \$1.80, his profit will be 32 per cent, certainly a sufficient remuneration for his labor. There is no reason why he should receive more. If the purchaser is an employer, doubtless he will sell the potatoes to his employees at gross cost. Should the market price be more than \$1.80, the consumer will benefit very greatly. On the other hand, if the price is less than \$1.50, the grower will be sufficiently protected. If the market price is between \$1.50 and \$1.80, the grower and the consumer will be in the same situation as under the Associated Industries' contract."

"If a maximum-minimum contract be made with distributors, it is desirable that a companion contract or agreement be made with retailers providing that they sell potatoes to consumers at a price not more than 40 cents in advance of the price paid to farmers. In general 40 cents will cover freight and distributors' charges. It is very important that the above provisions be incorporated in any of the contracts advocated by county agents or by the manufacturers' association."

GERMAN VIEW OF U-BOAT RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The official German estimate of the number of enemy and neutral merchantmen sunk during March was 435, with a total tonnage of 861,000, a figure which included 11 vessels with a total tonnage of 49,000 accounted for by the Möwe. At the same time it was announced that only six U-boats had been lost during the first 12 months of the intensified submarine campaign, and that these had been replaced by many times their number.

A semi-official comment on the significance of these figures read in part as follows: After 731,000 tons of shipping had been sunk in February, in consequence of the unrestricted submarine campaign, the month of March has yielded a total of 861,000 tons. That means, irrespective of outstanding reports not yet to hand, a diminution of the world's tonnage by some 1,640,000 tons, at least 1,000,000 of which falls to the share of the British merchant service. In order to be clear as to what these figures mean, the fact must be taken into account that, after deducting the ever increasing demand for vessels for military purposes, the British were left on Feb. 1 with little more than 7,000,000 tons available for the transport of merchandise. Of this total, therefore, they have already lost about a seventh in the first two months of the unrestricted submarine campaign. The carrying space provided by British shipping in January can be estimated on the basis of British statistics at barely 3,500,000 tons, and the total losses for February and March constitute some 17½ per cent of this. If in addition only a further 1,000,000 tons—a very moderate figure—is deducted to allow for the non-selling of neutral vessels, which naturally keep out of the barred zone, the fatal effect on British maritime traffic, and therewith on British economic life, can be comprehended. These and similar comments have been given the greatest prominence in the German press, and the Frankfurter Zeitung observed, for instance, that the brief official announcement did not by any means cover all the aspects

of the situation. Thus it may be noted, it wrote, that the British have now lost in one month more ships than during the two best months of the cruiser war (Dec. 16 to Jan. 17) combined, and that their losses greatly exceed the total list of enemy and neutral losses during the best period of the cruiser campaign. The total losses of the British merchant fleet since the outbreak of war has now reached the enormous figure of approximately 4,300,000 tons, while neutrals have lost over 900,000 tons. Neutral and enemy losses combined, therefore, show a total diminution of 5,740,000 tons, which means an enormous aggravation of transport difficulties for the tonnage of the world, which before the war amounted to approximately 45,000,000 tons, and has thus suffered a diminution of 11.1 per cent. Despite intensified production, this deficit has not been anything like made good. It is the British fleet, however, that bears the main burden. A vast amount of property has been destroyed and will be destroyed in the future. Our opponents are responsible before the world, therefore. As matters stand, there remains for us nothing but the satisfaction that the booty is increasing, and that we are paying for success in naval warfare with the smallest sacrifices conceivable, for our own loss of six boats is small beyond all expectation, painful to us though it is that valuable German lives should be lost in the process.

CORPORATIONS GET CHARTERS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Charters were granted in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Dominican Shipping Company, Boston and Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic—Capital, \$25,000; president, George E. Watson, Cambridge; vice-president, Gilbert B. Moran, Millinocket, Me.; treasurer, Allan H. Sturges, Melrose; assistant treasurer, W. Herbert Abbott, Dorchester; clerk, Mrs. L. P. Wellesley; agent, P. Justin Pasche, Somerville.

Henry S. Levitt Gold Dental Company, Boston—Capital, \$500; president, Henry S. Levitt, Peabody; treasurer, Stathes Stavrianopoulos, Peabody; clerk, Aristotle Athanasiades, Peabody.

New Process Bleachers Company, Boston—Capital, \$200,000; president, Arthur W. Pope, Boston; treasurer, Helen F. Eggleston, Watertown; clerk, Henry W. Sprague, Newton.

O'Neill Mfg. Company, Boston—Cleaning preparations; capital, \$30,000; president, Lewis S. Woodruff, Arlington; treasurer, Thomas H. Whitney, Newton; clerk, E. J. Ruebe, Saugus.

J. Lerner & Co., Inc., Boston—Furniture; capital, \$1000; president and treasurer, Joseph Lerner, Boston; clerk, Rose Kuperman, Quincy.

Pasconius Cotton Company, Easthampton—Capital, \$50,000; president, John Skinner, Northampton; treasurer, G. Arthur Cook, Easthampton; clerk, Gertrude H. Ward, Easthampton.

The Gallivan Brass Foundry, Inc., Lawrence—Capital, \$5000; president, Parry C. Wiggins, Brookline; treasurer and clerk, Frances B. Mowry, Lawrence.

Selden Weston Mills, Lawrence—Capital, \$80,000; president and treasurer, George L. Selden, Andover; clerk, Wilbur E. Rowell, Lawrence.

Greenough Coal Company, Boston—Capital, \$400,000; president, Charles E. Heiler, Marion; treasurer and clerk, Edward T. Roche, Boston.

The Dana S. Courtney Co., Boston—Bohling, \$100,000; president, John J. Sidney Stone, Wayland; treasurer, Alexander S. Grant, Boston; clerk, Herbert P. Mason, Saugus.

Brunswick Hotel Company, Boston—Capital, \$100,000; president, Herman C. Prior, Boston; clerk, Roscoe H. Prior, Boston.

Lyman-Dupuis-Shea Company, Salem—Plumbing; capital, \$25,000; president, Michael J. Shea, Beverly; treasurer, Daniel C. Dupuis, Salem; clerk, H. Guy Lyman, Beverly.

Green Mountain Creamery Company, Cambridge—Capital, \$10,000; president, Patrick Curran, Dorchester; treasurer and clerk, Cornelius T. Curran, Cambridge.

Brimfield Brick Company, Brimfield—Capital, \$10,000; president and treasurer, Herbert L. Fiske, Spencer; clerk, Ethel L. Fiske, Spencer.

Massachusetts Fur Farm Company, Boston—Capital, \$15,000; president, John J. Conway, Roslindale; treasurer, Charles T. Cottrell, Roxbury; clerk and secretary, Jane A. Hay, Dorchester.

Rabinowitz & Co., Inc., Boston—Capital, \$30,000; president, Samuel Rabinowitz, Roxbury; treasurer, Harold B. Butler, Brookline; clerk, Warner V. Taylor, Wakefield.

Oceanside Garage, Inc., Swampscott—Capital, \$20,000; president, Michael C. Burk, Swampscott; treasurer, Charles Burk, Lynn; clerk, John N. Mader, Saugus.

The Tigra Company, Boston—Furniture; capital, \$1000; president, Charles C. Grimmons, Somerville; treasurer, George D. Boies, Marblehead; clerk, Lizzie R. Powers, Lynn.

United Swedish Societies' Building Association of Cambridge, Inc.—Capital, \$50,000; president, Sigrid Wettersen, Watertown; treasurer, Eugene Swenson, Belmont; clerk, Oscar A. Blomquist, Somerville.

NEGROES URGED TO STAY IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Nat Harris of Georgia has issued an official statement urging Negro citizens of Georgia to remain in the State, thereby "serving best their own interests and the interests of the Commonwealth." The action followed the receipt of a telegram from Fred W. Mollman, Mayor of East St. Louis, Ill., as follows: "Race riots in East St. Louis caused by heavy influx of Negroes from South during the last few months. Kindly advise Negroes to remain away from East St. Louis." Legislation has been proposed in Georgia which will tax labor agents so severely that it will be impracticable for them to operate here."

POLITICS CHARGE IN EDISON CASE

Corporation Counsel Sullivan's Request for Presence of Advertising Man as Witness Starts Brief Controversy

Charges by Frederick E. Ives, counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, that John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, was playing politics enlivened the hearing before the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission today. The Edison contract with the city, on which the board is sitting as an arbitration tribunal was before the commission and Counsel Ives has introduced as one of the exhibits a schedule of advertising expenditures. These had been requested some months ago by Commissioner Lewenberg.

Mr. Sullivan demanded that the company's advertising man be summoned to explain the various items, whereas Mr. Ives objected.

"It has been admitted," the latter said, "that no part of this charge is to be borne by the city of Boston and none of it figures in the contract prices filed in this case."

"I think it has a bearing on the big general proposition," declared Mr. Sullivan. "I think the advertising man should be summoned."

"Now, Mr. Sullivan," retorted Mr. Ives, "you know that your purpose is wholly political. You want to find out how much was paid to the Republic—that's all."

"I think that is an unfair interjection," declared Commissioner Lewenberg, when Chairman Weed brought the controversy to an end by declaring a recess. It was almost half an hour before the board convened again, and when it did no mention was made of the schedule.

F. R. C. Steele, the city's expert, was on the stand at the opening of the session, he explaining some of his testimony presented last week.

S. Howard Mildram, an engineer, also an expert in the case for the city, was called to the stand after the recess, and testified that an investigation made by him revealed that of 183 are lamp posts claimed by the company to be set in granolithic sidewalk, and against which a charge of \$18 per lamp post is made in the contract figures, 35 are not in existence.

"We do not contend," explained Mr. Ives, "that there is a light there—that we set forth in our schedule is that at some time there was a lamp post there and that, under our system of accounting, it had to be reckoned as having cost what it happened to cost."

Mr. Mildram retorted that there was no lamp post at any of the 35 points named in his testimony at the time the company said in its schedule there was one there.

He then went on to enumerate the various points at which lamp posts were said to exist, but where none did in reality exist. Among the spots figuring in the company's schedule is the "corner of Beacon and Mt. Vernon streets" and the corner of "Worcester and Springfield streets," all four being parallel thoroughfares.

Another was on Washington Street "opposite Cornhill," and Mr. Mildram testified that the records showed that the only lamp near that point was located in 1889, that it was set in brick, and that no granolithic sidewalk could be found in the locality, so far as the books in the city departments showed.

Mr. Ives contended that the lamp post, set out in 1889, might have been renewed in the meantime, when the \$18 charge would still be necessary as a matter of accounting. Mr. Mildram reiterated his statement that the city records showed no granolithic there.

Mr. Mildram went on to show that items in the company's schedule were wrong in the matter of lamp posts opposite 316 Blue Hill Avenue and 331 Humboldt Avenue, no lamps being there and none ever having been there. He also pointed out that a lamp at 18 Harvard Avenue figured in the schedule in 1911 and again in 1912.

COUNTY MAY PROVIDE CITY COAL SUPPLY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Allegheny County offered relief to Pittsburgh in the coal situation when the county directors of the poor, who operate a mine at Woodville, submitted a proposition through Director Franklin E. Booth of the department of supplies to give the city a coal supply from month to month at \$3.50 a ton. This proved welcome information to council, sitting in committee session, says the Post.

The dealers quoted a price of \$5.25 a ton during the emergency that will exist before the city is able to open its own mine or enter a contract for a year's supply.

On motion of W. H. Robertson, City Solicitor C. A. O'Brien will be instructed to appear before the public service commission to urge a prevention of any delay in the delivery of coal consigned to the city. This is a precautionary move to prevent a recurrence of the experience of the last winter, when shortage of the cars and delivery brought the city pumping plants face to face with a coal shortage.

COLLECTION OF GOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TURIN, Italy.—A collection of gold objects of all kinds for the benefit of the Italian Exchequer has been made in Turin by a committee appointed for the purpose. Many valuable gifts were received by the ladies

who had undertaken to receive offerings from the public. The golden coronet, presented by the citizens of Turin to Prince Amedeo was given by Princess Letitia and golden medals of different kinds were presented by their possessors to the public collection. Large numbers of the poorer members of the population brought small offerings, and a diploma was presented to each donor by Princess Letitia.

WAR AVIATION WORK SPEEDED

United States Hastens Construction of Three Great Fields and Will Prepare Two-Squadron Station in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made by the Aircraft Production Board that three of the great aviation fields planned by the War Department are actually under construction and will be rushed to completion. They are located at Dayton, O.; Detroit, Mich.; and Champaign, Ill. It is the intention of the board to bring this branch of the service up to its full capacity both in production and service at once.

The board announced also that the Government has not only rushed its plans for the completion of its fields in the United States, but that a site has already been selected, contracts have been let, and preparations for construction are under way for a duplicate of the United States standard two-squadron field to be prepared in France for the first aviators graduated from the United States field.

As the aviators leave the home fields at the end of their four months' training they will fly to the Atlantic coast and embark for France. On French soil, under French instructors and with French machines, they will complete their preparation for actual work at the front. This United States field in France will be entirely a product of United States energy. The buildings will be constructed and the field prepared by a United States contracting firm, and it will be an exact model of aviation fields which the Government is now constructing.

The material for its constructions will be shipped to France. Thousands of the aviators are now engaged in the preparation of the aviation fields at Dayton, Detroit and Champaign. The Government has made them emergency projects, and nothing is being permitted to delay their rapid construction. Buildings are being erected under expert supervision, materials are being rushed to them from the nearest available sources of supply, and July 20 is expected to be the latest possible date within which they will be completed.

This work is being carried on separately and will in no way interfere with the construction of the new army cantonments.

"France and Great Britain have made it plain again and again that they expect aircraft and aviators to be one of America's greatest contributions to success in the war," Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the board, Sunday. "The Government can now say that it is actually embarked on the task of overcoming its present deficiency in military aviation. We believe that the outlook promises a quick development of the latest air resources of America, which may be unprecedented in the military history of the world."

"America is responsible for the invention of both the submarine and the airplane. In the development of both she has allowed Europe to outstrip her. It is for us to show that we can yet surpass both our enemies and our allies in the development of the two great mechanical inventions for which we ourselves are responsible. We believe that we are making progress in our air program, and we intend to increase rather than diminish speed as we go forward."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERN CLUBS TOURING EAST

Of Three Leading American League Baseball Clubs, Boston and New York Have the Hardest Games This Week

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK

Monday—Cleveland at Boston, Detroit at New York, St. Louis at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia.
Tuesday—Cleveland at Boston, Detroit at New York, St. Louis at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia.
Wednesday—Detroit at Boston, Cleveland at New York, Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Thursday—Detroit at Boston, Cleveland at New York, Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Friday—Detroit at Boston, Cleveland at New York, Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Saturday—Detroit at Boston, Cleveland at New York, Chicago at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

This week finds the western clubs of the American League in the midst of their first swing around the eastern circuit for the season of 1917 and of the three teams which are today generally regarded as leading candidates for the championship pennant, Boston and New York will have the hardest opposition, with the Chicago White Sox having things rather easy as they meet Philadelphia today and tomorrow while they go from there to Washington for the rest of the week. In the mean time Boston will be facing Cleveland and Detroit, while New York will meet the same clubs in reverse order.

As the season advances the strength of the Boston Red Sox becomes more and more apparent and it is going to take remarkable all-round baseball to keep them out of the next world's series. When they made their invasion of the western cities, they won 10 of the 15 games played, the best showing made by any of the eastern teams during that time. The only western club that succeeded in getting better than an even break from the world's champions was Chicago, the White Sox getting two of the three games played.

Next to Boston, New York made the best showing on its trip, the Highlanders taking eight of the 14 games they played, finding Cleveland the hardest team to defeat as they won only one of the four games played with that club. Washington and Philadelphia came next in order, neither team being able to break even, the first named winning six and losing nine, and the second named winning five and losing 10.

Chicago easily made the best showing of the western clubs as the White Sox won 12 of the 15 games they played, winning all their games with Washington and Philadelphia and dropping one game to Boston and two to New York. Cleveland was easily second with 10 victories and six defeats. Detroit was third with four victories and nine defeats while St. Louis was last with four victories and 11 defeats. The tabulated result of these games follows:

EAST VS. WEST		W.	L.
Boston	.....	10	4
New York	.....	8	6
Washington	.....	1	4
Philadelphia	.....	1	4
Chicago	.....	12	3
Cleveland	.....	10	5
Detroit	.....	4	11
St. Louis	.....	4	11
Lost	.....	5	9

HIGGINS AGAIN WINS ON TRACK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. T. Higgins, the middle-distance runner, who is all that is left of the Irish-American A. C. track team, turned in another fine performance yesterday when he won the 1000-yard handicap race at the spring games of the Singer Employees Association at Bannock Park, Elizabethport.

Higgins was penalized 28 yards and started that distance behind scratch. He broke into the lead in the last 50 yards to win by a margin of five over George Kinball, an unattached runner. His time was 2m. 21.4-5s., and in view of the fact that he ran 1028 yards, he covered the 1000-yard course in 2m. 17s. or thereabouts.

BEVERLY PROTEST UPHELD

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The executive committee of the Northeastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire Soccer Football League at a session here yesterday practically upheld the protest of the Beverly team against the award of the championship on the standing, with an incomplete schedule. By a vote, 3 to 2, it was decided to recommend to the league at a special meeting Thursday that the championship be decided upon the average of games played. This would give the title to Beverly, which has played 10 games.

CHANGE CHESS MATCH PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. J. Marshall, United States chess champion, announces a change of program with regard to the contemplated match with D. Janowski of Paris and states that a masters' tournament will be arranged instead. This will be held at Atlantic City, beginning July 5. Marshall will extend invitations to leading experts, including Shipley, Janowski, Hallgarten, Moorman, Banks, Jaffe, Chafes, Hodges, Bernstein, and Black.

SCHOOLBOYS ARE NEARING THE END OF THE SEASON

English High and Boston Latin Meet This Afternoon in Annual Game—Mystic Race Close

Schoolboy baseball teams all over the State are nearing the close of their seasons, and in around Boston the schedules are about completed. Two games that are scheduled for this week will be watched with more than usual interest. English High School meets Boston Latin School this afternoon at the Dunbar Avenue Playgrounds, and this game between old opponents is always a good one. The other game is between Arlington and Winchester Tuesday, to decide whether or not the former remains in the running in the Mystic Valley League championship series.

Latin school is being generally picked to win the game with English, but Coach D. J. O'Flaherty's boys can be depended upon to put up a hard contest, and Coach Fred O'Brien of Latin has been coaching his boys to play their best game against the Blue and White. The Latin School infield, however, is a veteran combination, while the English, infield is a mixed one, and the Latin School boys are expected to stand up better than the English boys. The Latin boys are also batting the better of the two teams at the present time.

The game between Winchester and Arlington in the Mystic Valley League is certain to be a good one, and Arlington will be called upon to play its best in order to stay in the running for the league title. Winchester now leads the league with four victories and one defeat, while Arlington has three games won and two lost. A victory for Winchester Tuesday will assure that team of the league championship, as the other teams are practically out of the running, and Arlington would then have three games won and three lost, against five won and one lost for Winchester.

The strong Medford team, which has won the Suburban League championship, is playing the same kind of baseball now that has marked it all season, and enabled it to make a clean record in the league of nine victories and no defeats. Medford plays Salem Normal School Wednesday at Medford, and Somerville at Medford Saturday. Quincy has secured a firm hold on the leadership of the South Shore League with five games won and none lost, while Wintthrop is leading the Interurban League with two games won and one lost.

MISS BJURSTEDT WINS HONORS AT ARDSLEY CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two more lawn tennis patriotic certificates were added to the collection of Miss Molla Bjurstedt yesterday when she won in the singles and doubles finals at the Ardsley Club. It was no easy task for the national champion, as her opponents played her to the limit of three sets.

Miss Bjurstedt in the singles averted defeat by faster and harder net play than she has shown in recent tournaments. Miss Marie Wagner fairly extended her by the cleverness of her passing strokes, Miss Bjurstedt finally winning at 7-5, 7-6, 3-6.

In the doubles Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. R. L. Wood won the final round contest, defeating Miss Wagner and Miss Natalie Browning, 7-5, 6-3. Three matches were run off Saturday, one singles and two doubles. In the singles encounter, Miss Wagner disposed rather easily of Miss Helene Pollak in straight sets with the score 6-1, 6-1. That Miss Pollak could take only two games from her rival speaks volumes for the quality of Miss Wagner's play.

In the doubles, the victors were Mrs. B. F. Briggs and Miss Marion Vanderhoff and Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Molla Bjurstedt. The first named won a second round match from Miss Dickinson and Miss Lummis at 6-1, 6-0, only to become the defeated pair in the semifinal round match when the opponents were Mrs. Wood and Miss Bjurstedt. Three sets, however, were necessary for the decision, Mrs. Wood and Miss Bjurstedt winning at 6-3, 1-6, 6-1.

WASHINGTON IS LIKELY TO LOSE AMERICAN CLUB

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite emphatic denials from local club officials, it was declared on reliable authority here today that American and National League magnates shortly will confer on the question of transferring the Washington American League club franchise to some other city.

Baltimore was recently much talked of in this connection; but it is said the gossip now is that Brooklyn may get the Washington franchise. Before this change could be made, however, consent of all National League clubs would have to be obtained, and this may be asked for at the coming conference of American and National League officials.

President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Nationals, it is said, might consent, provided some arrangement could be made whereby he would get a good rental for his Brooklyn grounds while his team is on the road.

The Washington team have drawn even less than usual this year. The average daily attendance has been very low. Even Walter Johnson fails to attract the crowds he used to here.

PICKUPS

Infielder Getz of the Cincinnati Nationals has been sold to the New York Club of the International League at the waiver price.

The Mobile Club of the Southern Association has purchased Fitcher Carl Adams from the Toledo Club of the American Association.

Catcher H. H. Gowdy of the Boston Nationals has been passed by the examiner and will join the Second Brigade, Ohio National Guard July 15.

Ty Cobb did not remain out of the 300 class of American batsmen long. His batting for 500 yesterday gave him a fine advance in the standing.

Cleveland was evidently not satisfied in giving the world's champions their first shutout of the season Friday, so made it two straight Saturday.

It isn't often that two such star pitchers as Toney of Cincinnati and Rudolph of Boston face each other in a game and are batted as hard as was the case yesterday.

The West had it all its own way in the two major leagues yesterday, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis winning the National League games, and Detroit winning the only one played in the American.

F. A. French, a member of the University of Maine baseball, track and football teams is to be given a trial by Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics. He has been ordered to report to that club June 20.

Catcher James Archer and J. T. Sheppard, assistant to Manager Mitchell of the Chicago Nationals, are to report at the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., the first of this week to give the Bluejackets there instruction in baseball.

There was some fine pitching in the American League Saturday, three pitchers being credited with three-hit games. They were Bagby, Cleveland; Dumont, Washington, and Cloutier, Chicago. Benton of the Giants pitched a three-hit game in the National League.

No less than 20 of the first 36 batsmen to face Pitcher Donovan of New Haven in yesterday's New Haven-Bridgeport game reached first base in the first eight innings and yet only two of them crossed the home plate. Bridgeport made a brilliant triple play in the first inning.

That was a splendid college baseball game between Indiana and Purdue at Bloomington Saturday. Indiana winning in the sixteenth inning, 1 to 0. Kauffman pitched the entire game for Purdue and did not allow a hit between the first and twelfth innings. Kunkle and Ridley pitched for the winners and both were in splendid form.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	P.	C.
Boston	12	692	524
Chicago	28	13	683
New York	21	17	553
Cleveland	24	21	533
Detroit	22	24	421
St. Louis	16	24	400
Philadelphia	13	24	351
Washington	14	26	350

RESULTS SATURDAY
Cleveland 5, Boston 0.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 0.
New York 8, Detroit 4.
Washington 2, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Detroit 5, New York 4 (postponed game).
No games regularly scheduled.

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

DETROIT DEFEATS NEW YORK BY 5 TO 4

DETROIT, Mich.—Two spectacular batting rallies yesterday gave Detroit a 5 to 4 victory over New York here. This was the play-off of a postponed game. Boland, who never has been beaten by New York, pitched the first five innings and all of New York's runs were made off his delivery.

In the fifth after Hendry missed Vitt's foul fly, Vitt got a base hit and Bush drove in two runs with a timely single. Cobb's triple scored Bush in the seventh. The winning runs were made in the eighth on successive hits by Burns, Vitt and Spencer. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	2	5	12	1	1	1
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	2	1

Batteries—Boland, Daus and Spencer; Russell, Love and Walters. Umpires—Nallin and McCormick. Time—1h. 56m.

WAKEFIELD HIGH NINE IS DISBANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The High School baseball team was disbanded today by order of C. H. Howe, principal. Mr. Howe issued a statement to the school giving as his reasons that the players had shown lack of discipline in not reporting for practice and that the school in general had failed to conduct a sufficiently vigorous campaign to meet the increased expenses of coaching.

The team had lost but two games this season. By its forced retirement the championship of the Middlesex League is practically sure for Peabody High School.

PITTSBURGH IS TO HOLD SPORTS

Next Fall Is Expected to See That University Represented by a Football Eleven the Same as Usual

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—According to present indications athletics at the University of Pittsburgh will be continued throughout the period of the war unless conditions change. President Wilson's support of the contention that participation in athletics continue has met almost a unanimous approval in local circles, and next fall will probably see Pitt in the field as usual.

Only three more games are left on the schedule for Pitt's baseball nine. Two of these with Penn State will be staged at the latter's field and will probably decide the championships of this part of the State. Penn State has been the only team to defeat the Panther aggregation this spring and Coach Blair's men are anxious to wipe out this defeat by a dual victory over the Center Countians.

The announcement that Captain Langdon had signed with the St. Louis Nationals is rather premature, as the brilliant pitcher has not yet decided whether he will even play professional ball or not. Pitt's chances for a good pitching staff for next year were given a hard blow when the athletic authorities declared Kennedy ineligible to participate further in intercollegiate competition. Kennedy pitched for a local shop team a week ago Saturday, and as the rules at Pitt provide against such action under such circumstances, Kennedy was debarrd from athletics.

Captain Shea of the freshman track team is keeping up his good work and his performance against the State first-year men proves that he is a consistent performer. Two weeks ago he was unofficially timed in 48.3-ss. for the quarter-mile run. Last Saturday he was again timed in under 50s. for this distance. He promises to be able to take the place of either Burwell or Grumbling, who are both lost to the team this year.

Only one meet is left for the varsity track team and that will be held during commencement week at State College, Pa. The track team is in good condition and hopeful of repeating its victory of last year over the State team.

NOTICE IS GIVEN OUT BY NATIONAL BASEBALL HEADS

Commission Rules There Shall Be No Discrimination Against Veteran Players by Leagues

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission has issued a notice in which it construes legislation by major or minor leagues that virtually places a boycott on seasoned and veteran ball players as a class of individuals as contrary to the intent of the national agreement and therefore null and void. The notice was issued in answer to many requests received from minor league clubs for a ruling on the validity of league legislation requiring members to employ a prescribed number of players without previous professional experience. The notice said that the commission regarded such a measure as predicated upon economical considerations and designed to aid a minor league club in keeping within the salary limit of its classification as prescribed by the national agreement and in developing talent.

The commission, however, stated it insists that in the observance of the rule there shall be no discrimination against experienced or veteran players, who apply for employment, provided they consent to contract with a club at or within the salary limit effective in its league.

300-OR-BETTER HITTERS

	Ave	Nat'l	Ave
Russell, Chicago	405	444
Walt, Boston	367	419
Speaker, Cleveland	356	411
Rumler, St. Louis	333	385
McInnis, Phila.	331	384
Billings, Cleveland	321	378
Cobb, Detroit	309	368
Wamb's, Cleveland	308	368
Sisler, St. Louis	303	363
Walker, Boston	301	362
Whitted, Phila.	322	322
Killifer, Phila.	322	322
Cruise, St. Louis	316	316
Wilt, Boston	309	309
Cravath, Phila.	307	307
Wheat, Bklyn.	305	305
Thorn, N. Y.	301	301

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	SB		SB
Chapman, Clev....	16	Zeider, Chicago...	3
Roth, Cleveland...	14	Carey, Pittsburgh...	3
Weaver, Chicago...	10	Burns, New York...	3
Cobb, Detroit....	10	Baird, Pittsburgh...	3
Maise, New York...	10	Neale, Cincinnati...	7
Hooper, Boston...	9	Long, St. Louis...	6
Sisler, St. Louis...	9	Fischer, Pitts....	6
Hobbs, Cleveland...	9	Mann, Chicago....	6
Baker, New York...	7	Thorp, Cin....	6
Peckinpaugh, N Y	7	Johnston, Bkln....	6

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	Runs		Runs
Weaver, Chicago...	30	Groh, Cincinnati...	26
Hooper, Boston...	27	Burns, New York...	25
Young, Detroit...	25	Cravath, Phila...	24
Chapman, Clev...	24	Mann, Chicago...	24
Judge, Wash...	23	Merkle, Chicago...	22
Hobbs, Clev...	22	Palmer, Phila...	22
Austin, St. Louis...	22	Williams, Chicago...	22
Jackson, Chicago...	22	Doyle, Chicago...	21
Bush, Detroit...	22	Kauff, New York...	21
Speaker, Clev...	22	Chase, Cincinnati...	21

SATURDAY EVENTS

Worcester Polytechnic Institute defeated Springfield Training School in their dual lawn tennis meet at Worcester, 4 matches to 2.

H. A. Throckmorton and E. H. Whitney won the doubles section of the Sleepy Hollow Invitation lawn tennis tournament by defeating L. E. Mahan and A. W. Macpherson in the final round, 6-2, 6-3.

Lake Forest (Ill.) Academy won the University of Chicago interscholastic track and field meet at Chicago with 28 points. W. Addams of Manteno won the cup for scoring the most individual points, with 12 to his credit.

The New York cricket team defeated the Frankford Cricket Club of Philadelphia on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club in the opening match of the Metropolitan series for the Halifax cup by seven wickets.

Phillips Exeter Academy defeated an all-Boston high school track team in a dual meet at Exeter, N. H., 73 points to 42. The Boston athletes won only two first places, Mullin of High School of Commerce, winning the shot put, and Tobin, also of Commerce, winning the standing broad jump.

The feature performance of the ninety-eighth annual spring games of the New York Athletic Club at Travlers Island was the winning of the one-mile walk by G. V. Bonhag of the N. Y. A. C. in the record time of 6m. 28.3-5s. The old record is 6m. 29.2-5s., made by Frank Murray of the Williamsburg A. C. in 1883.

INDIANA BEATS PURDUE NINE IN SPLENDID GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—After battling through 16¹/₂ innings of airtight baseball, Indiana University triumphed over Purdue University in the last Western Conference game of the season here Saturday 1 to 0. Kunkle held the visitors safe for the first nine innings and Ridley took up the task in the tenth.

Kauffman went the whole distance for Purdue, pitching superb ball until the sixteenth, when he weakened. In this inning, Rauschenbach opened with a low liner to center and made second by a great slide. He beat the throw to third on Schuler's grounder and waited as Nelson struck out. Rayl ended the game by hitting the first ball to a safe spot in left field, thus enabling Indiana to score the first baseball victory over Purdue since 1913.

Kauffman did not allow a safe hit between the first and twelfth innings and struck out 18 batsmen. Kunkle and Ridley were almost as effective, keeping the Purdue hits well scattered and pitching invincibly in the pinches. Bottenfield and Markley featured the game by making several spectacular catches in center field.

Innings:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 R
Indiana 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Purdue 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Kunkle, Ridley and Swayne; Kauffman and Royce.

ARTHUR SPENCER WINS HIS RACE

NEWARK, N. J.—A crowd of 9000 bicycle enthusiasts at the Velodrome here yesterday afternoon saw Arthur Spencer from Toronto shut out Frank Kramer in the semifinals of the quarter-mile national championship and then beat Alfred Goulet in the final.

Quarter-Mile National Championship, Professional—Won by Arthur Spencer. Time—31.5s.
One-third Mile, Novice—Won by Norman Witte, Newark. Time—44.5s.
Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur—Won by G. Long (10yds.). Time—55.5s.
Two-third Mile, Handicap, Professional—New World Miller (20yds.). Time—1m. 11.5s.
Miss and Out, Amateur—Won by Harry Hoffman in 3m. 59.5s. Distance—1 mile 4 laps.
Five-Mile, Open, Professional—Won by Reginald McNamara. Time—10m. 19.5s.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	P.	C.
New Haven	13	5	722
Worcester	11	8	579
Lawrence	11	8	579
Portland	8	10	444
New London	7	9	437
Hartford	7	9	437
Springfield	7	12	368

RESULTS SATURDAY

Portland 7, Worcester 2.
Worcester 5, Springfield 4.
Lawrence 12, Springfield 3.
New London-New Haven, postponed.
Hartford-Bridgeport, postponed.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New Haven 9, Bridgeport 2.
No other games scheduled.
GAMES TODAY
Springfield at Lawrence.
Hartford at New London.
Bridgeport at New Haven.
Worcester at Portland.

RUPPERT TO HEAD N. Y. CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. J. Rupert, who with Capt. T. L. Huston is owner of the New York Americans, will hereafter be the director of the local American League club. This was decided last night at a conference between Rupert, Huston and B. B. Johnson, head of the American League, held at the Hotel Belmont. In the past Captain Huston has been the acting head of the club, but he is clearing up his business connections now, preparatory to joining his regiment of engineers, in which he is a captain, at Detroit.

FINALS PLAYED IN STATE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

I. C. Wright and H. C. Bretz Take Doubles Match on Longwood Courts After Four Sets

I. C. Wright and H. C. Bretz defeated N. W. Niles and Richard Bishop by 1-6, 11-9, 6-3, 6-4 in the final round of the Massachusetts doubles lawn tennis tournament on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Saturday. The match was to have been played at the Brae Burn Country Club, but because of unfavorable conditions the players agreed to play at the covered courts. It was the first time in the history of the meeting that a match was played indoors.

The first set was more or less easy for Niles and Bishop, as the score indicates, but in the second set the winners steered to an appreciable extent and the set was full of finely sustained rallies and sound tennis.

There was very little difference in the play of the two pairs in the set, and on several occasions each was within a few points of taking it until the twentieth game, when Wright and Bretz came through on earned points and errors of their opponents.

Wright's chop stroke was seen to advantage in the third and last set, and he was ably supported by his partner. Niles was erratic. Bishop was good at times, although he has been absent from tournament tennis for a couple of years. Wright and Bretz were too steady, however, and their teamwork was much the better.

STATE DOUBLES TENNIS—FINAL

I. C. Wright and H. C. Bretz defeated N. W. Niles and Richard Bishop, 1-6, 11-9, 6-3, 6-4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	22	12	.647	.579
Philadelphia	23	13	.639	.550
Chicago	27	17	.605	.455
St. Louis	20	19	.513	.432
Brooklyn	14	19	.424	.595
Boston	13	18	.419	.487
Cincinnati	18	25	.419	.467
Pittsburgh	13	27	.325	.463

RESULTS SATURDAY

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish speciality for The Christian Science Monitor.

That something like enthusiasm was aroused in South American communities by the "state of war" message of President Wilson is shown by the correspondence reported in La Nacion (Buenos Aires) under date of April 16, as follows:

"When the message of President Wilson, transmitted verbatim by our correspondent in New York, had been received in Buenos Aires, the editor of this daily sent to the executive of the great republic of the North a telegram of felicitation, not only as an expression of personal sentiment but also as an advance statement of the editorial estimate which would be given by La Nacion on this historic document that is notable in so many ways. This telegram was, so far as it was possible to see, a close reflex of Argentine public sentiment. In fact, other messages subsequently arrived at the White House that were more authoritative but no less positive in their support of the high principles maintained by President Wilson. On account of this, it is very pleasing to us to give herewith the reply to the telegram of the editor of La Nacion, which in general reaffirms, as may be seen, the ideal inspired by the attitude of the Government of the United States. It runs as follows:

"Washington 14—George Mitre, Editor of La Nacion, Buenos Aires: The President directs me to acknowledge the due receipt of your telegraphic message of the 7th inst. As one of the great community of nations of the western hemisphere that have always sought for themselves and for their children, in all times, the invaluable prize of popular freedom, the United States, in joining the ranks of those who fight in defense of their own rights and of the unchanging foundations of human liberty, are glad to be identified with all nations that love freedom.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States of America."

South American newspapers have watched very closely the preparations for war-like activity on the part of the United States. West Coast newspapers in particular have printed numerous pictures of American ships, guns or troops in action. In El Universal (Caracas, Venezuela), April 15, appears a half tone of Harvard recruits on Boylston Street, Cambridge, Mass., about to cross Mt. Auburn Street on their way from Soldiers' Field to Harvard Square. Underneath the picture in Spanish were these lines: "Students of Harvard University after receiving their rifles for the first time marching to a class in military technique in Massachusetts Hall, which served as barracks for the American troops in the War of Independence."

VON GERLACH CASE VIEWED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ROME, Italy.—The Von Gerlach case, involving an Austrian prelate sometime attached to the Vatican, has entered on an interesting phase. After preparation by the Government, the case was brought on for trial before a military tribunal sitting at Rome on April 12. Von Gerlach, said to have been a cavalry officer before he became a priest, was indicted with others for having given information to the enemy, and for having plotted the destruction of Italian warships and arsenals. His position as a functionary of the papal household gave him great opportunities for the misdeeds with which he was charged, and the Italian press contends that he used his position in a way inimical to the public weal. Long before the case got as far as the military tribunals, attention was called to it in the Chamber of Deputies by a member, the Hon. de Felici, and he caused surprise and disgust when he went on to say that Von Gerlach had fled the jurisdiction, and more or less indicated that some one had been derelict in the duty of keeping supervision over such an enemy to the State. It then transpired, according to the Secolo that Von Gerlach had fled the country and was in hiding near Colre (Chur), the capital of the Swiss canton of the Grisons (Graubunden). This news was repeated by the French newspapers, but denied by a Jesuit, who wrote to the Paris Temps that Monsignor Von Gerlach was not in hiding in a Jesuit convent in Chur, because there was no such convent in Chur. The Secolo had said that Von Gerlach was hiding in a convent near Chur, not in it. At all events, the former secretary of the papal household has kept out of the Italian jurisdiction, and the authorities are now proceeding with the case without him.

With Von Gerlach were indicted Valente, Garcea, Raspiagliosi, Pomarici and Ambrogetti. Pomarici is in hiding as well as Von Gerlach. The others appeared at the trial, and after some discussion it was decided to hold the case behind closed doors. On the first day of the trial there appeared many well-known men as witnesses, among whom were Prince Aldobrandini, Senator Scaramella-Manetti, Admiral Chiesa, brother of the present Pope, Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of Pope Leo XIII, the commandant of the Pope's Swiss Guard, and Monsignor Santucci and Cicerone. Cardinals Vanutelli and Bisletti had been summoned as witnesses, but did not appear nor did Father Prodocimo, the Vatican's head pharmacist. Counsel for the Government insisted that as documents of great importance and of a peculiar character were to be read in court, it would not be in the interests of the State to have them become public property through being heard in open court, and this, among other reasons, seems to have determined the decision to exclude the

public. It was said that the case would take a fortnight, as a great many witnesses had been cited to appear. Whether the case will take on the proportions and the character of another Dreyfus affair, remains to be seen, but it is pretty plain that a number of the witnesses would be better pleased if the court dispensed with their attendance. Before the doors were closed, the prisoners Valente, Garcea and Raspiagliosi, in answer to the formal question, described themselves as journalists. The local press association has issued a denial that these men are among its members.

Without making any comments on the merits of the case, which, of course, must be determined by the facts to be legally ascertained, it may be said with propriety that the case is one of great interest and importance. In the first place, through the nature of the accusation and the position of some of the accused, it brings once more to the attention of the public the Vatican's attitude towards the Allies, and in the next place its attitude towards Austria and Germany. Monsignor Von Gerlach is an Austrian subject, but he was permitted to remain in Rome long after other Austrians had left Italy, and the question is being asked now, whose influence was it that shielded him? Italians hold that they owe nothing to Austria; on the contrary, that their attitude cannot be any but one of irreconcilable opposition, and the additional fact that Austria is at this moment talking indirectly, but busily about peace, arouses Italians to a resentment that their rights as defenders of a huge section of the allied line should be misunderstood.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Spies at Work
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—It was announced a few days ago that the secret service of the Government was on the track of a German spy who had entered the officers' training corps. Now we are told that, thanks to its spy system that is still working in this country, the Berlin Government knew when our destroyers sailed for Europe, knew the port to which they were destined, and thus was able to scatter mines in their path. How the peril was avoided is not known to the public. There is supposed to be no communication between this country and Germany at the present time. Our Government controls the cables and the wireless stations. It is said that the information might have been sent to South America, and relayed to Berlin by wireless. But the methods used by the spies are not nearly so important as the fact that there are spies at work—probably in the Navy Department itself. Every effort will, of course, be made to detect and punish them. Probably it will be necessary to arrest many men, even if only on suspicion, for the Government cannot afford to take any chances with the lives of its soldiers and sailors. Others will be held under the strictest surveillance. If innocent people suffer the fault will be that of the Berlin Government and its tools. We urge further that the loyal people of the United States must now see—if they ever doubted it—how utterly necessary the most absolute secrecy is. The secret service will redouble its efforts to put the spy system out of business. The task will be difficult but it is by no means hopeless.

Freedom But Not License
MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—Neither in the United States, nor outside, is there a newspaper more jealous of the freedom of the press, more ready to fight for it as the guarantee of the liberties of a free people than The Journal. For that reason, it feels the more able to say that the mere exclusion of military information is not all that should be accomplished by a censorship. There is a wide gulf between the freedom of the press and the abuse of that freedom. A system which permits newspapers to sow the seeds of disloyalty with the obvious purpose of serving the enemies of its country is as menacing, yes more menacing, than a system which allows newspapers to publish the facts of military movements. Here in Milwaukee, we have had examples of newspapers which have pursued an unwaveringly disloyal course, which have upheld every act of Germany against the United States and condemned every act of the United States to protect American rights against German aggression. They did this in a time when Germany, professing earnest friendship, was committing acts of direct hostility. And Milwaukee is not alone. Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore, Cincinnati are among other large cities which know well what this alien propaganda leveled against America has been. Now, in a declared state of war, they are less bold than a few months ago, but far more subtle and insidious. This is the question we face. Is injury to America inseparable from the freedom of the press? Or is there intelligence enough at Washington, as we must believe there is patriotism enough, to provide means of dealing with this treasonable abuse of liberty? The newspapers which are loudest in shouting for the freedom of the press are for the most part those which have constantly abused that liberty, have used it as a shield for serving the enemy of the United States. Is fear of such organs, or that unspeakable thing, a willingness to serve their purposes, to control? Or is a way to be found of guarding the liberty of the press without encouraging the enemies of America within America to treasonable utterance?

FISH FOOD COMMITTEE
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England.—Mr. E. W. L. Holt, Chief Inspector of Fisheries for Ireland, has been appointed a member of the Fish Food Committee of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, of which Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M. P., is chairman.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

As never before democracy is to be emphasized in the affairs of Wells Memorial next year. It has always been featured at the institute, but next year it is to be extended to all parts of the management. The workings of the institute are placed in the hands of a board of management composed of 20 members. The members of this board have been subdivided into committees who are working out the next program. These committees made their first report to the whole board last Friday evening. One new feature planned for the winter is a series of whist parties. There will be also the usual socials, bowling and other entertainments. The high prices of food and other commodities may make necessary some changes in the savings system and purchases of coal that have been conducted by the institute.

The country fair of Denison House is to be held next Saturday at Cedar Hill, Waltham, the home of Miss Cornelia Watson. It is expected to be more attractive than ever and to call out a large number of sightseers and merry-makers.

Instead of holding the usual vacation school Denison House will devote its attention to outdoor activities this year. A plot of ground has been given it for garden purposes by the city and will be grown with vegetables. It is located near Jamaica Pond in Jamaica Plain. Squads of boys will be taken out by a director to cultivate it under his supervision.

Numerous hikes have been planned. Small groups of boys will be taken off for week-ends and young boys for day hikes or two or three-day tramps on week days. Many trips will be made to the Children's Museum which is cooperating with nature-study walks and talks at the museum.

The story-telling to boys and girls by John J. Cronan goes on with unabated interest on Monday evenings. Thursday the League of Girls is to give a peace play as a feature of the regular neighborhood party.

"Florida," an operetta, was given last Tuesday evening by a group of 19 girls of the Girls' Glee Club of the North End Union in the new assembly hall of the union. These girls, who are 12 and 13 years old, gave a creditable performance much enjoyed by those attending. Another feature of the week was a luncheon given to teachers of special classes in the public schools of the neighborhood. The purpose was to bring teachers and union workers into closer relationship and more intelligent work might be done for the children.

Interest at Hale House has centered in the return of Ernest Amy from France, where he gave ambulance field service for three months. A tea was given in his honor yesterday afternoon when he related some of his experiences in connection with the war.

In aid of the girls' camp a large fair will be given at Hale House on Wednesday. The Crescent Club of boys will have an installation at Parker Memorial next Monday evening, June 11.

A play followed by a party by the Edison Club was given at the Social Service House of the North Bennet Street Industrial School Thursday evening. As the party was the first one to be given by the club it was quite an event and a highly successful affair. Among other things this party closed the winter's activities.

From this time forth attention will be directed to outdoor things. The camp is the main attraction with the two plots of ground at Franklin Park, which are being grown with vegetables, as a center of much interest. It will be cared for by members of the clubs who will go out in groups under a leader.

SHIP PURCHASE AGREEMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—It is officially announced by the Minister for Maritime Transport and Railway Communication that, in accordance with an agreement arrived at among the allied nations and with the object of avoiding the attempted purchase of the same ship by different persons, a proceeding which would have the effect of further raising the already high prices, no Italian purchaser shall enter into negotiations for the acquisition of a foreign ship without being specially authorized to do so by the Minister for Maritime Transport and Railway Communication. Details of the type of ship must be given by those desiring such permission and, if it is a ship in process of construction, the port, the dockyard and the probable date of completion must be stated. In all cases the name of the Italian agent abroad who is charged with the conduct of the transaction must be given. All such transactions at present in process of negotiation must be declared.

FRESH-WATER FISH IN IRELAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has made an order by which the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland is empowered to authorize the taking of fresh-water fish in that country, although the methods authorized by the department order would not otherwise be lawful. Salmon, sea trout and pollock are not included in the definition of fresh-water fish.

MINISTRY OF LABOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The claims and records section of the Ministry of Labor which deals with national health insurance unemployment is now established at Kew Gardens in a new building erected for the purpose. The work done by this department was formerly carried on at eight divisional centers, six in England, one in Scot-

land and one in Ireland. About 1,500,000 additional insured persons have been brought under the act by the new form of administration which began last year. There is, at present, very little unemployment, but before the alteration was made there were about 2,500,000 names on the books. About 2,500,000 people with contributions to their credit changed their employment each year, and an account has to be kept of them all by the claims and records section. About 1,500,000 claims for benefit are sent in every year, and in times of scarcity of employment this number might, in the opinion of the controller, be doubled or trebled. A large portion of the staff is employed in the valuation room. The Controller has also to deal with enrollment and classification for the National Service Department, and the number of enrollments in one day has amounted to as much as 15,000, though applications are not now quite so numerous.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir Ernest George, who has just been elected a member of the Royal Academy, has had a distinguished career as an architect, and is besides an accomplished etcher and painter in water colors. Born in London, Sir Ernest George was educated at Brighton and Reading, and later entered the Royal Academy in London as a student, where at the age of 29 he won the gold medal for architecture. Sir Ernest has designed many stately country mansions in England, and one of his most characteristic works is the Royal Academy of Music in London. He also designed the Shirpur Palace in India, and planned the additions to Welbeck Abbey, the Duke of Portland's famous seat in Nottinghamshire. In 1896 Sir Ernest George won the Queen's gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in 1908 was elected president of the institute. Some of Sir Ernest's best-known etchings are those done in the Moselle. On the Loire, in Belgium, and in Venice. He was knighted in 1911.

Charles Linza McNary of Salem, Ore., has been named by the Governor of that State to fill out the unexpired term of United States Senator, of Henry Lane. The nominee is one of the leaders of the bar of Oregon, and now holds the honorable post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to which place he was elevated in 1913. He is a native of the State and has always resided in or near Salem. For two years he was enrolled as a student at Leland Stanford Jr. University, California. In 1898 he was admitted to the bar and joined a firm in which his brother was senior partner. After an experience as a district attorney he was named judge of a District Court in 1906, and on his record in this position was made Chief Justice seven years later. He has taught law and acted as dean of the leading law school of the State; has been prominent in the development of the State's agriculture and land settlement, and has maintained a position of influence in the community natural to his calling. Politically he is a Republican, and thus his entering the Senate cuts down the Democratic majority to 12 senators.

Shadler Mathews, professor in the University of Chicago, is to head the mobilized departments of history and economics of that institution in gathering data for a complete history of the United States as a participant in the world war. With the facts thus collected the present and coming generations will be able to work so that something like a full and accurate account of the combat from the national standpoint may be written. Professor Mathews is a Colby College graduate, who, after studying at Newton Theological Seminary and the University of Berlin, entered the Baptist ministry, but soon changed to the teaching profession and joined the faculty of Colby College. In 1894 he went to Chicago to teach the history of New Testament interpretation in the divinity school of the university, and there he has remained, rising meantime from the post of associate professor to full professor and—since 1908—dean of the divinity school. He has been prominent in educational and religious enterprises far beyond the borders of the Baptist denomination; and through the World of Today and the Biblical World, two journals which he has edited, he has become widely known to the Protestant churches. In 1912 he filled the important post of president of the Federal Council of Churches, the largest unit of evangelicals in the Nation, with a membership of more than 10,000,000 adherents.

Leo S. Rowe, named by President Wilson to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the best-informed and most experienced of his countrymen on all questions pertaining to political science and actual governmental conditions in the nations of the Americas. His latest important service was as secretary of the United States-Mexican Commission, which sat at New London, Conn., last autumn and endeavored to bring about an understanding between the two republics. Technically considered he is a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, the faculty of which he joined in 1896. But of late years he has been serving the Government quite as much as the university, so valuable have his attainments and qualities become to the Federal authorities. He had much to do in the early '90s in shaping the organic law and methods of administration in Porto Rico and in Cuba. This assignment opened up a new era in his life. He was compelled to study and master Spanish and its use in literature, law, business and government, and he was introduced to a new realm of political evolution. The interest thus aroused and the knowledge thus gained led naturally to his being selected as one of the delegates to the third international conference of American States, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906. Two years later he was sent as chairman of the delegation to the first Pan-

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American Scientific Congress held in Santiago. In 1913 he was nominated as member of the commission to settle claims against the United States arising from construction of the Panama Canal. He is a native of Iowa and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and in the University of Pennsylvania. He also studied at Halle, Germany. He is a thoroughly trained publicist who can adjust himself to any task that the Treasury Department may now have to settle.

John Philip Sousa, who has enlisted in the United States Navy, does it to gain a status so that he can organize a large military band for the Great Lakes naval training station. Mr. Sousa is one of the best known musicians of the United States. From 1880 to 1892 he was a resident of Washington, and a leader of the United States Marine Band. Then he organized his own large group of expert musicians and toured Europe, and later went around the world. He has many decorations from governments. The list of his compositions is long, and the royalties therefrom are large.

WOMAN UNIVERSITY LECTURER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEIPZIG, Germany.—It is announced that the philosophical faculty of Leipzig University has appointed Fraulein Anna Maria Curtius university reader of the French language. Fraulein Curtius holds the degree of Oberlehrerin, and has studied at the universities of Geneva, Besancon, and Paris, and has also given special attention to phonetics under Paul Passy and Abbé Rousselot. In 1902 the French Ministry of Education bestowed on her the order and title of an Officer of the Académie, and some years later she received the golden palm of the academy with the title of Officer de l'Instruction Publique de l'Université de France, while in 1910 the Academy of Besancon awarded her the Prix de l'éloquence for her treatise on "Maître et Victor Hugo comme poètes dramatiques." Fraulein Curtius has published several books in German on educational subjects.

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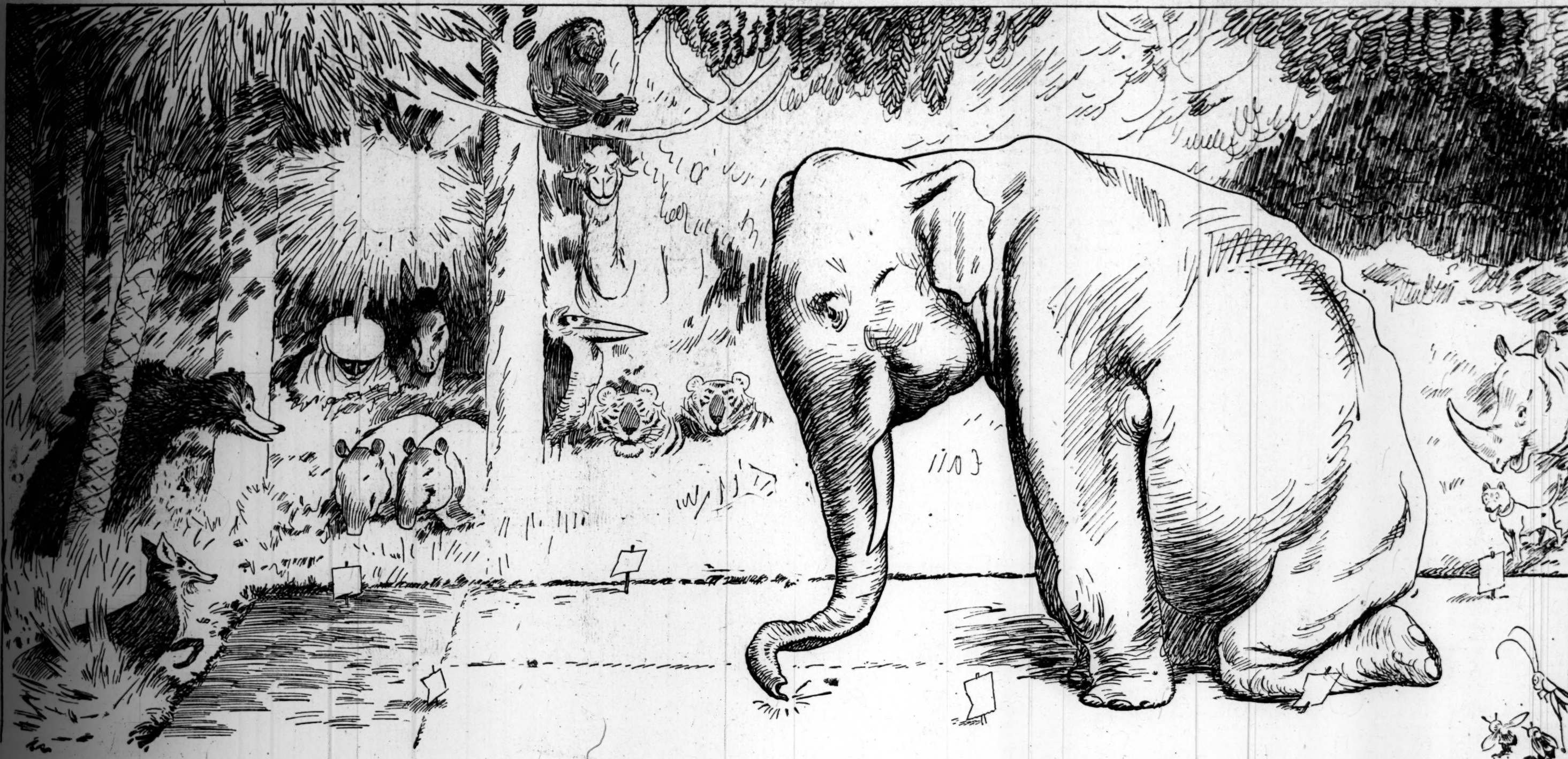
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

By Far the Hardest Part of Gardening Is Waiting for the Seeds to Come Up



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It is easy to plant a garden, but it is hard to wait for the seeds to come up. When Rhinoceros had plowed up the jungle garden with his nose horn, and the jungle friends had planned and planted it and had labeled each bed with the seed envelope, stuck on a stick like a paper sail, the animals found that the hardest part of gardening is waiting for the seeds to come up. Every day the animals gathered

at the edge of the garden patch and peered about for signs of green. Some of the smaller animals were even allowed to tiptoe across to see if anything had come up. Once Mr. Rhinoceros, declaring he could wait no longer, started to go on the patch and dig up some of the seeds to see if they had sprouted; but, fortunately, the elephant was near and laid hold of him by the tail, holding him back,

while the rest persuaded him that it was against all the rules of gardening to dig up seeds to see if they had sprouted. The proper way was to wait with patience and determination until the mysterious processes of germination had taken place and the little shoots were pushed above the soil. The day came, however, when the animals could wait no longer, and they held a little meeting by the garden's edge.

It was plain, they argued, that the seeds were not coming up. They had been in for several days, and nothing was up. They were in favor of an immediate investigation, to determine what, if anything, was really going on beneath the black surface of the soil. But Mr. Elephant objected.

"We should all go away into the jungle and play," he said, "and forget about the garden. After we have forgotten for a few days, we could remember and come back. No doubt, by that time, the seeds would be up."

So they all scattered out into the jungle and played, but somehow they couldn't forget. They kept thinking about the garden and wondering if the seeds were yet up. Each one presently decided to go quietly back all by himself and find out. This idea

seemed to strike all of them at once. Now wild animals can move very quietly when they want to. So quietly did they proceed toward the garden patch that no one heard any of the others. They arrived at the edge of the garden at about the same time. Then each stopped and stared, for there on his knees in the middle of the garden was Mr. Elephant himself, and he was digging up the seeds to see if they had sprouted. They watched each other and Mr. Elephant, who was too intent upon his work to notice them. Presently Mr. Elephant plucked something from the soil and held it up to examine it. Without a word, all gathered about the astonished elephant and examined what he held in the finger of his trunk. It was a bean, and it had sprouted!

The Cable Station at Valentia Island

If ever you are traveling in Ireland, perhaps you will want to visit Valentia Island and the Atlantic cable station which is there. After your train starts from the junction at Farranferris, it will jolt along the road which skirts pretty Dingle Bay and at last will bring you to the end of the line. But this is not Valentia Island; no, indeed. The island lies a little distance off shore and the only way that you can reach it is by taking the ferry, which is only a large row-boat. You will be fortunate if you are not kept waiting for some time, while luggage is loaded into the boat with you; you may count yourself most favored if several of the other passengers are not big grunting pigs. For in Ireland pigs are considered good enough to travel in the boat with anyone.

The harbor of Valentia is well sheltered and has a lighthouse at the entrance; but on the farther side of Valentia, which is seven miles long and three miles across, the island is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic waves, and the waves here are said to be larger and more powerful than any others that dash upon the shores of the United Kingdom. While you stay at Valentia you can clamber about on the rocks, explore certain famous caves in the neighborhood and perhaps see Glanleam, the country seat of the Knight of Kerry, which is famous for its beautiful fuchstias; but most of all you will enjoy seeing the Western Union cable office.

The first attempt to lay the cable was made from Valentia in August, 1857, but the work was not finished successfully until 1866. Now men are at work transmitting messages in the cable building, at all hours of the day. Although they work all round the clock, they are busiest between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m.; so, when you go, choose the morning or the evening, after 6 o'clock, and probably you will be admitted, shown about and allowed to watch the interesting proceedings.

The distance from Valentia to Newfoundland, where is the other end of the cable, is nearly 2000 miles. The operator at one end of the cable works an instrument that causes a small glass plate, self-inked, to trace the message on a narrow strip of paper which constantly unwinds before the receiver. When no message is being received, a straight line is traced. Just before the message is sent, a few words of warning are received. They will let you stand and watch this extraordinary little tracer at work. For a long time, perhaps, it will trace only the even, straight line down the center of the strip of paper; then, all at once, the tracer will begin to trace queer little waves and porthooks, all of which mean something to the man who receives them. Cable messages from all parts of the world are received and retransmitted here, copies being

automatically made and kept for reference. The cable messages are written in these wavy line characters, but the telegraphic messages are on perforated strips of paper. These strips pass automatically over a dextrine, or glue, and thus they can be cut into sections and pasted upon blanks without loss of time.

The cable was formerly laid from the other side of the island, but for various reasons it had to be changed. At a cost of £25,000. All the news of the world passes this southwestern corner of Ireland, where the first British cable station was established. It is difficult to explain to you just how this mysterious cable works, but go, if you can, to see for yourself. Very likely one of the operators will amiably send for you a message to Newfoundland, asking what sort of weather they are having there; and, when the answer comes back, he will present it to you, all written out in those odd wavy characters. It will be a valued souvenir for you to carry away from windy, misty Valentia Island.

"Make Them Yourselves"

In a great yard at the edge of a city stood several pine trees and three big maples. All winter long the pine trees had worn their pretty, warm green dresses, while the maples stood shamefacedly, bare and cold in the bleak wintry air. Finally, when the warm spring sunshine began to work its wonderful magic in the air, the maples could stand their bareness no longer, writes Clara I. Judson, in *Youths Companion*.

"I'm so ashamed!" cried the biggest Maple. "This sunshine makes me feel queer!"

"I think we ought to get some new clothes," said the middle-sized tree. "Yes, every one has new clothes for spring, and we ought to have some, too," added the smallest Maple Tree.

"You're quite right," said the biggest Maple, and he looked over the yard and saw the fresh green of the lawn, the bright crocuses here and there, and the tulips by the walk. Even the people passing on the street looked fresher and brighter than during the cold winter storms.

"We must have some new frocks," said the smallest Maple Tree.

"Let's ask the Pine Tree; her dress is always fresh and green. Maybe she can tell us how to get some new clothes," said the middle-sized tree hopefully.

"Oh, Friend Pine Tree, can you tell us how to get some pretty green frocks like yours?"

"That I can," replied the Pine Tree cheerfully. "Go to work and make yourselves some."

But the maples did not like that advice. "We don't want to work so hard or wait so long; we want dresses right away," they said.

"Let's ask the South Wind; maybe she knows where to get clothes," said

I have an album. It is crammed full of prints, the product of a 3A Kodak. The variety of subjects is great; but there is a certain section in which my friends and I take more than ordinary interest. It is devoted to pictures of birds and their nests, writes Charles I. Reid in *"Kodakery."*

A look into the album always recalls many pleasant hours spent in hunting and Kodaking the birds of fields and woods, and causes me to wonder why more of the great army of Kodak users do not grow enthusiastic over the sport of hunting with the Kodak. Possibly the answer was hinted at by a friend who, looking through my album, made the remark, "A lot of interesting pictures and they must have been hard to take."

A most interesting method of bird photography is to obtain a series of pictures during the building of the nest, showing the progress made day by day. . . . These pictures are comparatively easy to obtain, since the subject is confined to a certain spot. By the time the series has progressed

the biggest Maple. So the next time the South Wind blew through the yard they asked her.

"To be sure I can tell you where to get new dresses," laughed the South Wind. "Go to work and make yourselves some."

"That same advice!" grumbled the Maples. "Let's ask the Sunbeams." So bright and early the next morning they asked the Sunbeams their question.

"New clothes?" laughed the Sunbeams. "Go to work and make yourselves some."

And then the maples began to notice and to think.

"Perhaps, after all, we shall get them just as soon if we make our own clothes," said the middle-sized Maple. "Let's try." So all three maples set to work.

Soon the South Wind blew by. "Oh, are you working?" she said. "Do let me help you!" And quickly she blew a dozen warm breezes through the bare branches.

"And the Sunbeams, when they came visiting, cried, 'Oh, if you are making clothes, we want to help!' And they bathed the trees in golden light."

Even the Raindrops, up on a cloud, saw those busy trees and came tumbling down to help all they could. And, so, in no time at all, or so it seemed, those maples were dressed in new frocks of green.

"Just look!" exclaimed the smallest tree, as she settled her new gown with a dainty rustle. "We made them so quickly, and every one has been so kind, and—"

"That's because you worked, yourself," whispered the South Wind. "We all like to help workers." And away she blew to find another busy tree.

Kodaking the Birds

thus far, the parent birds will have become accustomed to the presence of a human and will often permit an approach close enough to permit good pictures being obtained of them also.

The nests of birds are built in many kinds of places, and a little resourcefulness is sometimes necessary to get the Kodak in position to photograph them. I have tied mine to the top limb of a tall tree, to photograph a nest on a nearby branch, and then waited for many minutes for the wind to calm and the Kodak to cease swinging while the exposure was being made. But, since most of the birds that spend the summer with us nest in the crotches of trees, in bushes, or on the ground the camera can usually be attached to some rigid support or placed on a tripod.

One of the things I consider absolutely necessary for successful bird photography with a Kodak is the portrait attachment. In no other way can the camera be brought sufficiently close to permit of good-sized images being obtained of these small subjects. This attachment, carefully used according to the instructions which accompany it, has always enabled me to obtain excellent results. The habitations of many species of birds are in bushes or under trees in the shade, so that time exposures are necessary. When Kodaking nests alone, or nests containing eggs, I prefer to stop down the lens to about 16 and give a fairly long exposure—one to three seconds.

When young birds are in the nest, if they are old enough to show signs of interest in their surroundings, they will be very active in craning their necks to peer over the edge of the nest, and twisting their heads to look all about them, and a shorter exposure is necessary to prevent signs of movement. The best plan then is to use the lens wide open, and give a fairly short exposure, such as a fifth of a second, or with a shutter that has no such speed marking, a very quick bulb exposure by opening and closing the shutter as quickly as possible.

The picture of the little crows (one illustrated in connection with this article) was specially posed for this article by my Kodak during the absence of the parents. The little fellows were found hopping about under the tree that held their nest, on a warm spring day, and after a perch was arranged, a sheet of paper pinned up for a background, and the Kodak focused on the perch, the little fellows were picked up one by one and placed on the branch. They seemed to enjoy the situation, and held a lively conversation among themselves in their own particular language, while I made three exposures. This spring I am going to improve every opportunity for a hike into the country, and hope to add to my collection an even better series of the interesting scenes in birdland during the spring and summer months.

Vacation

I have shut my books and hidden my slate and tossed my satchel across the gate. My school is out for a summer of rest. And now for the schoolroom I love the best.

My schoolroom lies on the meadow wide, Where under the clover the sunbeams hide. Where the long vines cling to the mossy bars And the daisies twinkle like fallen stars;

Where clusters of buttercups gild the scene Like showers of gold-dust thrown over the green. And the wind's flying footsteps are traced, as they pass, By the dance of the sorrel and dip of the grass.

My lessons are written in clouds and trees, And no one whispers, except the breeze, That sometimes blows, from a secret place, A stray, sweet blossom against my face.

My school-bell rings in the rippling stream, That hides itself, like a schoolboy's dream, Under the shadow and out of sight, But laughing still for its own delight.

My schoolmates there are the birds and bees, And the saucy squirrel, more dull than these, For he only learns, in all these weeks, How many chestnuts will fill his cheeks.

My teacher is patient, and never yet A lesson of hers did I once forget, For wonderful lore do her lips impart, And all her lessons are learned by heart.

Oh, come! oh, come! or we shall be late, And Autumn will fasten the golden gate. Of all the schoolrooms in east or west, The school of Nature I love the best.

—Katharine Lee Bates.

Charles I's Boyhood Letter

When King Charles I of England was a little boy, and Duke of York, he wrote this letter to his father, King James VI:

Sweete Father I learne to decline substantives and adjectives, give me your blessing, I thank you for my best man

Your loving sone

YORK
This quaint old letter may now be seen in the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh, Scotland.

About Billy—the Pet Crow

Some of the most pleasant memories of the dunes are clustered around "Billy," a pet crow, which remained with us one summer through the kindness of a naturalist friend—so writes Earl H. Reed in his book on "The Dune Country." He was acquired at a tender age, a small boy having abstracted him from a happy home in an old tree in the deep woods.

His early life was devoted principally to bread and milk, hard-boiled eggs, bits of meat, and other food, with which he had to be constantly supplied. A large cage was built for his protection as well as for his confinement, until he could become domesticated and strong enough to take care of himself.

He became clamorous at unreasonable morning hours, and required constant attention during the day. His comical and whimsical ways soon found him a place in our affections, and Billy became a member of the family.

He developed a decided character of his own. When he was old enough to fly, he was given his freedom, which he utilized in his own way. He would spend a large part of his time in a near-by ravine, studying the problems of crow life, but his visits to the house were frequent and his demands insistent when he was hungry.

He would almost invariably discover the departure of any one of us who left the house, flying short distances ahead and waiting until he was overtaken, or proudly riding on our heads or shoulders, if he was not quite sure of the general direction of the expedition.

The berry patch was a great attraction to him, and if we took a basket with us he would help himself to the fruit after it had been picked, much preferring to have the picking done for him.

One of his delights was walking back and forth on the hammock. The loose meshes seemed to fascinate him, and he would spend much time in studying its intricacies and picking at the knots. He soon became intimately acquainted with Gip, our black cocker spaniel. While no particular intimacy developed between them, each seemed to understand that the other was a part of the family. They finally got to the point where they would eat out of the same dish.

Billy was a delightful companion on many sketching trips into the dunes, and it was amusing to watch the perplexities of the wild crows when my close association with one of their own kind was observed. They could not understand the relationship, and it gave rise to much animated discussion. Billy was immediately visited when he flew into a treetop, and carefully looked over. Other crows joined in the consultation, and

the final verdict was not always favorable. . . .

He promptly responded to my call when he got into trouble, or thought it might be lunch time. He would watch with much interest the undoing of the sandwiches, and would wait expectantly on my knee for the coveted tidbits which constituted his share of the meal.

When preparations were made for the return, Billy's interest in the day's proceedings seemed to flag, and he would suddenly disappear, not to be seen again until the next morning, when he would alight on the rail of the back porch and loudly demand his breakfast.

I was never able to ascertain where he spent a great part of his time. His identity was, of course, lost when he was with the other crows. . . . and we only knew him when he was with us.

He had the elemental love of color, which always begins with red, and the vermilion on my palette seemed to exercise a spell over him. After getting his bill into it, he would plume and pick his feathers, and I have spent considerable time with a rag and benzine in trying to make him presentable after he had produced quite good post-impressionistic pictures on the feathers of his breast.

Occasionally he would take my pencils or brushes into the trees while I was at work, and play with them for some time, but would not return anything that he had once secured. I often had difficulty in recovering lost articles, but usually he would accidentally drop them. In such cases, there would be a race between us, for he quickly became jealous of their possession.

Billy was, to a certain extent, affectionate, and would often come to be petted, alighting on my outstretched hand and holding his head down toward me. When his head feathers were stroked gently, low, contented sounds indicated the pleasure he took in the attention devoted to him.

One morning we missed Billy, and we possibly have never seen him since. He may have answered "the call of the wild" and joined the black company that goes over into the back country in the morning and returns to the bluffs at night. . . . He left tender recollections with us. He had an engaging personality, and was a most admirable and lovable crow.

The Secret

The south wind told the brooklet, As over the field he blew; The brooklet told the rushes, Who whispered it to the dew; The dewdrops told the robin (Who never could keep a thing!)— He perched all day on a blossoming spray, And warbled, "It's spring! It's spring!"

—From St. Nicholas.

THE HOME FORUM

Immortal Being

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WRITING on page 213 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, says: "Immortal and spiritual facts exist apart from this mortal and material conception." Christian Science is engaged in bringing before the notice of mankind the "immortal and spiritual facts" of being as the only real facts and showing that the "mortal and material conception" of things has only a seeming existence without any true relationship to real being. Outside of Christian Science the distinction is hardly ever attempted. It is taken for granted by the majority of the orthodox and the unorthodox that material things and all the phenomena associated with them have quite as much reality as the truths of Spirit which reason and revelation have brought to light; and this belief in the reality of opposites is the cause of the weakness of much of human effort and certainly is the chief stumbling-block in the way of human progress.

Now, until it is clearly pointed out to a man that many spiritual facts are known concerning immortal being, and until he has got a grip to some extent on some of these facts, he is not in a position to comprehend that the mortal and material conception of things is unreal or illusory. But as soon as he has grasped in a degree a number of these facts the whole complexion of human existence alters to him; he begins to live in a new world, a world of greater possibilities for good, a world where happiness is not so continually the plaything of circumstance, and where he finds health to be more natural than disease and to result from his clearer understanding of the facts of immortal being. It is a moral demand made on all who are called by the name of Christian to hold before themselves the words of Paul which he addressed to the Corinthian Church: "For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality." And Christian Science shows that the putting on of the incorruptible or the immortal is not a matter to be relegated to some

future day and future clime, but an effort which should commence now to replace the fallacies of the human mind by the truths of immortal being.

What is immortal being? Christian Science says that immortal being is God's being; and so the question comes to be one of gaining a knowledge of the nature of God. God is infinite, All-in-all, the one self-existent and self-expressed Being. To gain a knowledge of God is therefore to come unto the understanding of the facts of immortal being and as a consequence into the recognition of the temporal, seeming, of unreal nature of the material conception of things. Take one or two spiritual truths about the divine nature. First the statement that God is infinite life. At once it follows that since God is infinite life, life is eternal, indestructible, without beginning or end. But does not that directly clash with the human belief that life is in matter and dependent upon matter, and that life can be destroyed by the destruction of matter? Where does the fallacy come in? In the belief that there is in reality such a thing as matter at all existing as substance. God is Spirit and God is infinite, therefore Spirit alone is real substance; hence there does not exist a real material substance, the opposite of Spirit. And if there does not exist a material substance, life does not exist within it and is not dependent upon it. What happens when life seems to be destroyed is merely that a false sense of what life is and a false sense concerning its presence has been destroyed to human consciousness. But Life cannot be injured in any way, for Life is God, the one perfect and immortal Being.

Again, take another spiritual truth which declares that God is infinite good. Since infinite good exists, good is eternal, indestructible, without beginning and without end, just as Life is. It signifies not which of the attributes of God be taken, the same holds: they are absolutely perfect and so are absolutely indestructible. That is why Mrs. Eddy could write as she does on page 246 of Science and

Health: "Life is eternal. We should find this out, and begin the demonstration thereof. Life and goodness are immortal." The opposite of good, however, so-called evil, because it has no relationship to infinite good, because it was not originated by infinite Mind, has no real existence; its seeming existence is only temporal, a dark shadow cast before the eyes of material sense, a false belief of the carnal mind of mortals.

Christian Science has done the world a service, whose value it cannot possibly compute at present, in drawing the clearest possible line of demarcation between immortal being and mortal existence. Without this line a man cannot know with certainty on which side he is standing. The world is giving equal power to good and evil, truth and error, life and death. It thinks it is worshipping God when it bends the knee to Deity and as it does so believes in the reality of evil and matter. But God can only be worshiped truly and righteously when He is acknowledged to be the only self-existent and self-expressed Being, the one perfect Mind, the divine Principle of all good. On page 246 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy adds to the quotation just given: "Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight." It is the spiritual understanding of immortal being which brings to the sufferer from diseased beliefs the healing for which he longs, which carries to the weary and heavy-laden relief from the material burden, and which bears to the believer in the reality and power of evil respite from the torture of his own fictitious thoughts. Immortal being is the only real being; it is the complete expression of God Himself; it is that of which spiritual man is the perfect image.

Plenitude of June

A world of leafage murmurous and a-twinkle;

The green, delicious plenitude of June; Love and laughter and song
The blue day long
Going to the same glad, golden tune—
The same glad tune!

Clouds on the dim, delighting skies
a-twinkle;

Poplars black in the wake of a setting moon;
And the star-sown deep
Going to the same good, golden tune—
The same good tune!

—W. E. Henley.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Brook at Maitland Mines Farm, Near Port Elizabeth, Cape Province

Despite the fact that man is said to be a gregarious animal, there are times when he prefers to be alone, and were he to choose to remain a month or two at Maitland Mines Farm, near Port Elizabeth, it is doubtful whether his solitude would be disturbed by

anything that walks on two legs, except the lories, vinks and other birds, and he would be charmed by their calls and songs, as well as by the very varied music of the insects. Here the country, although not more than thirty miles from the so-called Liver-

pool of South Africa, is in its virgin condition of natural beauty and shows no sign whatever of human handiwork or desecration. Even the few paths probably owe their existence to the wanderings of wild buck. Naturally green hues predominate, but such a gamut of green! It ranges from the palest and most delicate tint of the curious moss which hangs from the tree trunks to the deep rich green of the foliage of the stately yellowwood trees. Both terrestrial and arboreal orchids are in evidence and higher up the valley where the brook enters there is a waterfall behind which nestles a great bank of maidenhair fern (*Adiantum vulgare*).

What Hast Thou Done?

What hast thou done, and how? Happiness, unhappiness; all that was but the wages thou hadst; thou hast spent all that, in sustaining thyself hitherward; not a coin of it remains with thee, it is all spent, eaten; and now thy work, where is thy work? Swift, out with it; let us see thy work.—Carlyle.

The Poet and the Historian

But it is evident from what has been said that it is not the province of a poet to relate things which have happened, but such as might have happened, and such things as are possible according to probability, or which would necessarily have happened. For an historian and a poet do not differ from each other because the one writes in verse and the other in prose; for the history might be written in verse, and yet it would be no less a history with meter than without meter. But they differ in this, that one speaks of things which have happened, and the other of such as might have happened. Hence, poetry is philosophic, and more deserving of attention than history, for poetry speaks more

of universals, but history of particulars. But universal consists, indeed, in relating or performing certain things which happen to a man of a certain description, either probably or necessarily, to which the aim of poetry is directed in giving names, but particular consists in narrating what, for example, Alcibiades did, or what he suffered. In comedy, therefore, this is now become evident. For comic poets having composed a fable through things of a probable nature, they thus give whatever names they please to their characters, and do not, like tragic poets, write poems about particular persons. But in tragedy they cling to real names. The cause, however, of this is that the possible is credible. Things, therefore, which have not yet been done, we do not yet believe to be possible; but it is evident that things which have been done are possible, for they would not have been done if they were impossible.

Not, indeed, but that in some tragedies there are one or two known names, and the rest are feigned; but in others there is no known name, as for instance, in "The Flower of Agathos." For in this tragedy the things and the names are alike feigned, and yet it delights no less. For it is ridiculous to make this the object of search, because even known subjects are known but to a few, though at the same time they delight all men. From these things, therefore, it is evident that a poet ought rather to be the author of fables than of meters, inasmuch as he is a poet from imitation, and he imitates actions. Hence, though it should happen that he relates things which have happened, he is no less a poet. For nothing hinders but that some actions which have happened are such as might not both probably and possibly have happened, and by the narration of such he is a poet.—From Aristotle's "Poetics."

A Great Triumvirate

When de Tocqueville was in Washington in 1831, he wrote: "At a few yards' distance from this spot is the door of the Senate which contains within a small sphere a large proportion of the celebrated men of America." Quoting this, Helen Nicolay in her book, "Our Nation in the Building," says:

"The roll of its members justified de Tocqueville's estimate; but the majority served only as a background for the great triumvirate, Webster, Clay and Calhoun. . . . All began their congressional careers at about thirty and were absorbed in the same questions. Coming from the West, the North and the extreme South, they approached these questions from the angle of their respective sections. Each had a great following, yet not one reached the goal of his ambition, the presidency. Clay was the most picturesque; Webster, the most imposing; Calhoun the most coldly logical, perhaps the most ambitious. "Clay had the fewest advantages in youth. His campaign name, 'The Mill-boy of the Slashes,' referred to his days of poverty near Richmond, when he carried grain to mill and trod the obscure round of country drudgery, deprived of even the little school training then available. A few months in a store, and the good fortune of being taken into the office of George Wythe, that fine man under whom Jefferson and John Marshall studied law, opened his way to a career. Four years in this office as amanuensis and one year as a student under the attorney-general of Virginia won Clay

his license to practice. He then went to Kentucky to begin life as a lawyer. "The verdict that Lincoln so unspontaneously passed on his own attainments, 'education defective,' can be applied to this slender equipment of Clay's. But legal training was not then the elaborate technical business it has since become, and every bit of knowledge Clay possessed he was always ready to use, his gift of words rounding out all deficiencies and making the impression that he knew a great deal about any subject under discussion. One of his biographers calls this his 'voluntary showiness.' For many years he labored to supplement his limited education by reading . . . and repeating what he read 'offhand,' sometimes to an audience of cornstalks, sometimes in the barn before ruminating cattle. "Prominent in Kentucky before he was twenty-three, he was elected to the United States Senate and took his seat in that body, nobody objecting, three months or more before reaching the legal age of thirty. From that time . . . he was a giant figure in politics, equally in the public eye as Senator, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary of State under Adams, presidential candidate, or serving his country abroad. Five times he tried to be President, and was beaten: twice in convention, three times by popular majorities. Yet he enjoyed a personal devotion unique in our history. One of his admiring critics said he could gather larger audiences and poll fewer votes than any man in America. "In the forty-odd years of their

Reynolds' Painting of Mrs. Siddons

"No pocket book of Reynolds' for the year 1783 has been found. It is a memorable year in his life as being that in which he painted his greatest Portrait, that of Sarah Siddons," says Lord Ronald Leveson Gower in his book, "Sir Joshua Reynolds." "On that great work Reynolds appears to have been occupied most of the year; it was indeed not completed until two years later, as the date with the Artist's name painted on the hem of Siddons' dress in the portrait proves. Had Reynolds never painted anything except this masterpiece it would have placed him in the front rank of Artists; for whether we look on it as a portrait alone, or as an ideal creation of his brush, it stands on a level with the greatest of artistic creations. Even Michael Angelo's Sisyphus in the Sistine Chapel, are not more impressive than this likeness of the greatest of all Actresses seated for all time enthroned amidst the clouds as the embodiment of the 'Muse of Tragedy.' . . . There is no exaggeration in calling 'The Tragic Muse' sublime. "Mrs. Siddons described in after

years to the Authoress, Mrs. Jameson, the way in which her portrait was commenced by Reynolds—Sir Joshua appears in the first place to have himself put on a histrionic manner—taking the great actress by the hand and led her to the steps of the platform and said, 'Ascend your undisputed throne,' as he pointed to the famous armchair upon it; 'bestow on me,' he added, 'some idea of the "Tragic Muse." "I walked up the steps," said Mrs. Siddons, "and instantly seated myself in the attitude in which the "Tragic Muse" now appears. "When this picture was completed, Reynolds said that he could not resist the opportunity for going down to the postern on the edge of Mrs. Siddons' garment; and he then inscribed his name, with the date, 1784, on the painting of the dress, along the gilded edge of the upper drapery. "The first possessor of this noble painting was a Frenchman, Monsieur de Calonne, who gave Reynolds eight hundred guineas, the largest sum the painter had ever received for a painting with so few figures; in 1795

it was in the possession of a Mr. Smith of Norwich, afterwards it belonged to Mr. G. Watson Taylor. Early last century it was bought by Lord Grosvenor for seventeen hundred sixty guineas and has remained in that family ever since. "There is another version of 'The Tragic Muse' in the Dulwich Gallery. This was sold by Reynolds to Mr. Dessefens for seven hundred guineas in 1790, and the date on the hem of her garment is 1789, from which it appears that he completed this five years after the Grosvenor House picture. "Sir Joshua was at considerable pains to point out to the students, as Hazlitt puts it, that 'all beauty, grace and grandeur are to be found, not in actual nature, but in an idea existing in the mind.' And yet no English painter ever seized upon the beauty and grace of children with so sure a pencil, or transferred the grandeur of some of his sitters—especially Mrs. Siddons as the 'Tragic Muse'—with such faithful stateliness as he himself."

Yone Noguchi's Letters

I have written quite many of my own stories; but still many more are left unwritten. . . . Here is one man, by the name of Charles Warren Stoddard, whose memory I cherish in my inner heart. I cannot leave his name from the present book. He was the author of "South Sea Idylls," the book loved by Stevenson; he himself was one of Stevenson's friends. Stoddard has a charming essay or memoir of this romanticist in his "Exits and Entrances." Richard Le Gallienne once invited us, Stoddard and I, for dinner in his little roof-garden in New York City. That was in 1904. . . . Many a lantern was lighted that evening. There was a young man in the party who had been telling me of his breezy experiences in the South Sea. Stoddard's eyes eagerly following the moon while listening to the story. What a sweet moon-night it was. . . .

It rains today, the drops tapping my window panes frequently. For some while I have been looking over old letters. How wildly I used to laugh at my grandfather's engaging in the same task in my boyhood's days. Here's Max Nordau's. There is a poem written by the genial Professor Van Dyke. This long letter minutely written on sky-blue sheets should be from my dear William Rossetti. What encouragement he bestowed on me. What pains he took in a certain change in my poem. Isn't this the acknowledgment of her Majesty the Queen of England for my book? Look at the dear little crown in red upon the envelope. That is by a certain duchess. There is a huge bundle of the letters sent by Charlie. What a correspondence!—Yone Noguchi.

Seeking Beauty

To see the dewdrops thrill the blades of grass,
Makes my whole body shake; for here's my choice
Of either sun or shade, and both are green—
A Chaffinch laughs in his melodious voice.

The banks are stormed by Speedwell,
That blue flower
So like a little Heaven with one star out;
I see an amber lake of Buttercups,
And Hawthorn foams the hedges round about.

The old Oak tree looks now so green and young,
That even swallows perch awhile and sing;
This is that time of year, so sweet and warm,
When Bats wait not for Stars ere they take wing. . . .
—William H. Davies.

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Who Fathoms the Eternal Thought?

Who fathoms the Eternal Thought?
Who talks of scheme and plan?
The Lord is God, He needeth not
The poor device of man.

—Whittier.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Evolution of Political Suggestion

Those who have watched the evolution of the great struggle of today, with something more than a mere superficial calculation of guns taken and miles of trenches occupied, cannot fail to have noticed one peculiar and, to those understanding, sinister phase of this evolution. This phase may be summed up in the word suggestion, and any person, who carries the events of the past three years clearly in mind, can supply the necessary illustrations, without any particular strain upon his memory.

The range of these illustrations is by no means a limited one, but a very few instances, which is all the space, at the moment available, permits, will suffice to make the matter abundantly clear. In the early days of the air raids, at a time when the limitations of the Zeppelin had not yet been exposed, and when there hung about those monsters the glamour or fear, as it might be, which always shrouds the unknown, there went out a report of their invincibility into the world. Its effect can best be described in the peculiarly appropriate word electrical. It was not true, yet every man in the street could tell you of a friend, or the friend of a friend, or a friend's friend's friend, in Germany, who had seen the squadrons of these airships maneuvering, like flights of swallows, over the chimney stacks of the cities which formed their bases. It was not true, but, from the office boy to the principal, the staff of every well-conducted business could tell you how every difficulty had been overcome, and how the Zeppelin could sweep down upon its prey with the directness and velocity of an eagle. If you sought for the origin of these stories, you could never trace it more definitely than to "somewhere in Germany." If you showed any sign of incredulity, you became aware that you were being classed with the imbecile and the optimist. Then one night, with half London watching, a harpoon bomb was thrown into the Schütte-Lanz, in the sky over Cuffley, and the suggestion vanished. The skeptics were welcomed back into the battalions of sanity; indeed, the battalions seemed perfectly satisfied that it was not they but the skeptics who had entertained exaggerated fears of the Zeppelins.

The simple truth is that the only people unimpressed by the Zeppelins were the people to whose peculiar destruction they were supposed to be devoted. London refused, from the first, to be intimidated by them. It poured into its streets, hung out of its windows, or climbed on to its roofs at the slightest prospect of a sight of one. And when the aeroplanes began to bring them down, marched out before daybreak to view the debris. Still if day succeeds night, night in the physical universe succeeds day. The hearings of which observation, in the words of Captain Bunsby, lays in the application on it. The Zeppelin, in plain English, was followed by the 17-inch gun, the 17-inch gun by the invasion of Egypt, and so ad infinitum. Now each of these scares was preceded by a violent newspaper preparation. Where the journals engaged in this campaign obtained their supplies of projectiles is no particular mystery. In the United States there were arsenals in Washington, New York, and San Francisco, amongst other places, and the terms, to the knowledge of this paper, were remarkably reasonable. The mystery which, superficially, it is much harder to fathom, is why the editors responsible should have been willing to continue loading their guns with blank cartridges capable of nothing more serious than a flash and a report. The explanation, of course, is that the seed was sown, with the utmost skill and with every resource of suggestion, on ground which was sometimes stony in its rejection, sometimes thorny in its unreceptivity, and sometimes good owing to its ignorance of facts and its desire to believe. On the whole the crop was satisfactory, and the sowers regarded their work with considerable satisfaction.

Now you may, as Lincoln once said, fool some of the people all the time, you may even fool all the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time. There is the inherent weakness of the great game of suggestion played in politics. The failure of the Zeppelin was demonstrated in a great light in the sky at night; the 17-inch guns never boomed in the North Sea; the invasion of Egypt, although accommodating editors blew in the banks of the canal, and blocked the road to India, somehow progressed backwards like a crab. As a consequence when by far the most dangerous German scheme was launched, it hardly disseminated the alarm it was entitled to. Yet the preparation was just as thorough. The number of submarines in the great fleet was duly exaggerated; the press was flooded with details of their size and power; the date when the Allied nations were to be brought to their knees was frankly given, yet it was in this case somewhat as in the case of Cassandra. At the moment when the noble army of mental manipulators deserved, perhaps, most attention, they received least. This does not mean that the claims made for the submarines were in the least justified: it does mean that the irony of circumstance refused to them the credence wasted on the Zeppelin, the 17-inch gun, the invasion of Egypt, and the attenuating line of phenomena which, according to Dean Swift, feed one upon the other—ad infinitum.

It must not be imagined for one moment that the day of suggestion is entirely over, though, for the moment, the mental manipulator appears to have exchanged the robes of the modern Alexander of Abonoteichus for the jacket of Mr. Warden's "Joe." It is the métier of "Joe," every one knows, to "make your flesh creep," and the latest example of his efforts in this respect may be read in the story of how a member of the French mission warned the Government in Washington, that nothing short of the immediate intervention of America could prevent France being beaten to her knees by the 1st of July. The story,

of course, is an old familiar friend. In one form or another, it has sprung on to every stage of the world's politics, during the war. It has sung "Figaro here" in England, and then dashed away to appear again, singing "Figaro there," in Italy, or raced from Petrograd to Ottawa, or from Paris to Calcutta, singing "Figaro, Figaro, everywhere." It is, in short, what might be termed suggestion in light opera, and all that is new about it, in the present instance, is the date. The authorities in Washington to whom we have referred the latest revelation smile a smile of gentle incredulity, and explain that they rather think they can guess the unimpeachable sources from which such news streams flow. "Joe" is the retailer, in this case, not the manufacturer, though the manufacturer is known to most people except, apparently, "Joe's" victims.

So the game goes on. The manipulator does not tire, which is, perhaps, curious, since the writer of Proverbs has pointed out that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." But what is more curious still is the abiding confidence of a section of the public.

The Harvest Outlook

NEVER before, perhaps, has so much attention been paid to the world crop prospect as now. This is due to last year's comparatively small harvest, the unfavorable outlook in early spring, the shortage of labor, and the unprecedented demand for foodstuffs. It is too soon to make a forecast of the coming season's harvest, and the situation is characterized by much uncertainty wherever crops are gathered. Much depends upon climatic conditions from now on. Because of the world war, European countries, as a general thing, will not be able to supply themselves with grain, as formerly, and acreage will probably be considerably reduced. Reports from the several countries, as to the growing conditions, vary from good to very poor. According to reports received from neutral sources, Germany's crop prospects are poor, on account of unfavorable weather conditions. Italy also reports unfavorable crop prospects. Conditions in the United Kingdom, France, and Russia are now said to be more favorable, although not what could be desired. Spain, the Scandinavian countries, North Africa, India, Australia, and Argentina report fairly good conditions. Indications are unfavorable in the Balkan States.

It is to the North American Continent that the world is looking for the greater supply of, its foodstuffs, particularly wheat. The very unfavorable report of the United States Government on winter wheat stimulated farmers to exert their best efforts toward planting spring wheat and other grains, and the result is likely to be a largely increased farm and garden acreage, for garden cultivation has become more in vogue today than ever before in history. Since the first report on winter wheat was published, there have been general rains throughout the wheat belt, and much acreage that was then considered abandoned will produce eight to ten bushels an acre. Other wheat acreage that has been abandoned has been plowed up and planted in corn. If nothing untoward happens to the corn crop between now and harvest, the prospects are that the crop will be the largest on record. This will largely compensate for any loss that may be experienced in wheat. The total grain acreage, from all accounts, will be tremendously increased. Reports from one vast section of agricultural territory say that the increase will amount to 33 1-3 per cent. Even should the total agricultural acreage of the United States this year amount to a third more than last year, and through intensive farming should increase the aggregate of crops to the largest amount on record, there will be a demand for every bushel of grain that can be produced. Prices are likely to remain sufficiently high to give the farmer ample returns for his labor.

Harvesting of wheat already has begun in Texas, and, from now on, it will move northward over the great wheat-producing States of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. Reports concerning the Texas harvest are most encouraging. That State is expected to produce 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, an increase of 10 per cent over last year's crop. It is too early to assume what will be accomplished in the Northwestern States and Canada, but, as soil conditions are favorable, there is reason to hope for a larger harvest. Taking the situation in the United States as a whole, the prospects are that the total agricultural output will be greatly increased over last year, and probably will be larger than in any previous year, for the reason that there has been such a uniform increase in acreage, and every one seems to be bending his best efforts toward enlarging the food crop.

Brazil's Aid to the Allies

THE awakening to the call of opportunity and necessity seems to have come to the progressive men of Brazil, who stand ready now, perhaps as never before, to direct the vast latent resources of the rich prairies of the Republic into productive industrial development, and to assist in feeding the armies of the Allies. The determination is evidently inspired equally by patriotism and a sincere adherence to the cause in which the United States has enlisted with the Entente, and by the perception that the occasion is opportune for obtaining from the people of the northern Republic the financial assistance and the aid of skilled organizers in putting the extensive virgin lands of Brazil into a condition to produce great food crops. Brazil, with a producing season which continues without interruption from season to season and from year to year, could, it is claimed, supply the bread and meat for the nations of Europe, outside the Central Powers. Her prairies, capable, without fertilization, of producing bumper crops of wheat, need only the plow, the harrow, and the seeder to cause them to yield.

The campaign of development upon which the progressive men and organized commercial bodies of Brazil desire to embark is, it seems, one in which there must be the fullest and freest cooperation by the people and Government of the United States, if the movement is to be immediately productive of the desired results. In the undertaking, it is pointed out, the organization of Brazil's agricultural industries should be thorough and systematic.

With this in view, it is proposed that a survey shall be made, first, of the undeveloped lands which can immediately be utilized, in order to determine definitely the extent of the financial aid necessary, the need of assistance in the training and supervision of native and Portuguese labor in the methods of modern farming, the need of implements and machinery, and perhaps of seed for the initial crop. Reports from Rio de Janeiro are to the effect that leading financiers and Government officials in Brazil are on the eve of making overtures to the United States Government along the lines indicated. It is said to be their desire to make Brazil a great agricultural base for the production, in vast quantities, of the supplies needed at once by the Entente countries and armies. It is pointed out that, besides the advantages of the climate of Brazil for the production of most of the crops desired, her eastern ports are considerably nearer southern Europe than are the eastern ports of the United States. But while Brazil has the advantage geographically, she is at a serious disadvantage because of her lack of transportation facilities.

Aside from the gratification which will no doubt be felt by all friends of the Entente because of the apparent possibility of developing this important latent source of grain supply without any great delay, much satisfaction will result from the assurance that it is the desire of the people of Brazil definitely to link their fortunes, commercially at least, with those of the Allies.

Brazil's offer to devote countless acres of fertile land, and to furnish an army of farm laborers, as her part of this great cooperative plan for increasing the volume of the world's food staples, seems to afford a practical and ready means of doing much toward solving the present problem. If only the immediate results were to be considered, the plan would still be feasible. But there are after-the-war considerations which should not be lost sight of when consideration is being given to the present necessities. Close commercial and industrial relations now will mean closer relations with the coming of peace. Brazilians are awake to the necessities and the opportunities of the present situation. They invite cooperation in a great humane and industrial undertaking in which they offer as much as they ask, and in which they are ready and eager to utilize their resources for the ends of right and justice.

The Trans-Siberian Railway

AS THE train carrying the United States mission to Russia steams out of the station at Vladivostok, if the mission is going by that route, on its long journey "across a quarter of the globe" to Russia, the travelers, if they look in the right direction, may see a notice board bearing the simple legend, "Vladivostok to Petrograd, 9877 versts." At any rate, it used to be there some years ago, with St. Petersburg enthroned in place of Petrograd; but that was before the war and before the Revolution, and both have brought many changes, even to notice boards. The distance, however, well over five thousand miles, is, in spite of certain alterations in the line carried out in recent years, still much the same, and, in that five thousand miles, the narrow thread of steel, of which the Russian is so proud, traverses a wonderful variety of country. In the winter time there is, of course, snow everywhere, and it is the snow that the true Siberian has most regard for. If you visit Siberia in the spring, or summer, or autumn, one writer remarks, he will surely say to you, "Yes, it is well now, but in winter it is better; you must come again in the winter." Whatever may be the joys of a Siberian winter, however, certainly, for variety, the spring and autumn are better seasons in which to traverse the great railway, and to appreciate the wonders of the stupendous work which Russian engineers have accomplished.

Twenty-six years ago, the project of the Trans-Siberian line was still only a project, the first sod on the track of the new railway having been cut in 1891. Eleven years later, the undertaking was completed, in its main features, and the first train ran through from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok in 1902. The railway was, however, over the greater part of the way, only a single line, and much of the work was of a temporary nature. So Russia has been devoting herself to the project ever since, double-tracking the line, replacing wooden bridges with stone ones, building extensions, constructing sidings, and steadily improving the permanent way.

As for the nature of the country which may be seen from the train windows, in the course of the long journey west, only the veriest mention is possible. In the east, as has been said, there are mountains and hills, and, as the train sweeps round the southern end of Lake Baikal, the passenger has a long look out on the largest freshwater lake in Asia. The farther west he goes, the flatter becomes the country, until at last the train is running across the great Siberian plain, "two thousand miles of land so flat that there is not a rise in the whole distance that would serve as a teeing ground at golf." Then, as might be expected on a line so rapidly constructed, almost everything is standardized. One wayside station is an exact replica of another. The station buildings are always painted yellow, there is always a water tower, there is always a man with a red and a green flag, and this is the unvarying rule from Vladivostok to Moscow, where the railway officially ends. Concerning towns along the way, they are, of course, few and, with few exceptions, small. The exceptions are, however, generally a surprise to the traveler, who may have shared the popular idea of Siberia as a land of perpetually frozen wastes and outpost towns. Irkutsk, for instance, the first considerable town reached after leaving Vladivostok, has a population of over 700,000. It is a place of lofty buildings, broad streets, and a certain gaiety of life, which has caused it to be called the Paris of Siberia. Farther west is the city of Tomsk, also a place of no little size and importance. From Tomsk the line runs six hundred versts into Omsk, and so on to the Russian frontier at the Chelyabinsk.

It is after he leaves Chelyabinsk and crosses the frontier that the traveler enters upon the most beautiful part of his journey, for as the train, winding in and out

amongst the hills, surmounts the Urals and runs down on the other side, the character of the country gradually changes. It becomes, as Mr. Foster Fraser describes it in one of his writings, a land of rolling meadows, woodland, and tumbling streams, affording pretty, unexpected glimpses reminding one of nothing so much as a stretch of English scenery on a large scale. Then, as the lower levels are reached again, and the train speeds over the vast plains of Central Russia, the outlook changes once more, and mile after mile, for hundreds of miles, there is nothing but a great treeless low country, with narrow ribbon roads running out in all directions to the sky line. The railway crosses the Volga at Samara, and so runs on, through Riasan and Moscow, to Petrograd.

Notes and Comments

SOME of the stories going the rounds about the use of the automobile on the farm may be fanciful, but a number of them seem reasonable enough. There is certainly sufficient power in the ordinary motor engine to justify the testimony of one agriculturist which is given in these memorable words: "We ground corn and oats with it; also sawed wood, and it worked finely. We had power to waste." But it was not wasted, because it was, we are told, applied to a four-hole corn sheller, and, to continue the statement, "Since the 1st of last December we have shelled 40,000 bushels of corn, in the intervals that the car has not been in use." One reason for assuming that this testimony is fairly reliable is the fact that the make of the car is not mentioned.

A RECENT writer, in expressing the hope that it may be possible at an early date to "return the compliment," and invite a representative United States minister to address a sitting of the House of Commons, recalls an interesting incident of a hundred years or so ago. It was just after the conclusion of the Peninsular War, and, in recognition of his great services, a dukedom had been conferred upon Wellington, the House endowing the peerage with £500,000. The Duke desired to express his thanks to the House in person, and so precedent was laid aside and he was accorded the privilege he sought. The proceedings were brief, but none the less memorable. A chair was placed for Wellington in the center of the House, and when he entered, all the members arose. Wellington punctiliously followed the rules of the House. He bowed to the Speaker, wore his hat when seated, and uncovered as he arose to return thanks for "the noblest gift that any subject had ever received."

THE way in which Russia, her doors thrown open wide to all her exiles, men and women, of widely different views, and widely different histories, is steadily achieving a body politic in which everything unsound is surely rejected, is one of the significant phases of the hour. Russia has set before herself a great, but simple, standard; and everything that would fall short of it, though it may apparently obtain place for a moment, is, in the end, rejected.

PROPERTY COMMISSIONER CHISHOLM of Toronto, Ont., has been authorized by the Board of Control of that municipality to disregard a recent order limiting the amount of coal to be purchased on its behalf to 250,000 tons, and to buy all he can get at reasonable figures. The coal is to be contracted for in the open market and direct from the mine, and will be brought to the city all the year round by rail and water. Provision is to be made for equitable distribution of the fuel from the municipal yards, under the supervision of competent officials. This is one plan for getting rid of the middleman, the manipulator, and the speculator, and its operation will have the close attention of communities throughout the rest of Canada and in the United States, if more comprehensive and better plans for the cheapening and distribution of coal are not adopted, in the mean time, by both nations.

THE campaign that is being carried on in the United Kingdom to promote a deeper interest in afforestation, has surely reached the most favorable time for "a strong offensive." With trees everywhere leaping into green, lining the roads, dotting garden and field, or sweeping up in great phalanxes over the hillsides, there is a deeper disposition abroad to take note and consider. The call to plant trees is not a new one; only one that has been forgotten. The highways and byways of England, the long avenues of Scotch firs on the old Dunchurch Road in Warwickshire, the elms of Shakespeare's country, the famous Harewood Avenue in Yorkshire, to take only a few instances at random, did not plant themselves.

IN THE hope of evading the war tax on tickets of admission to places of amusement, certain of the Atlantic seaside attractions of the more emotional and spectacular order are said to be contemplating the plan of ceasing to sell tickets of admission and charging an exit fee instead. This might prove even more profitable than the entertainment managers can now see. Many people would undoubtedly be willing to pay a larger price for the privilege of leaving most of the beach shows than for the privilege of entering them.

SINCE sooner or later Home Rule will be a fact in Ireland, the question of an Irish flag is one which should be settled as rapidly as possible. A good deal of thought has been given the subject since the passing of the Home Rule Act. Apparently the proposals which have met with most approval are a red St. Patrick's Cross on a white ground, charged with four shamrocks, and a "golden sunburst on a blue ground." The latter was the banner of Fionn MacCumhall's Fenians. Another design which has supporters consists of three golden crowns on a blue ground, part of the arms of Munster. This was Ireland's national emblem from the Twelfth Century until the three crowns were replaced by the harp, by order of Henry VIII. Nobody has proposed green as one of the colors; green first being used by the United Irishmen in 1798 as an "amalgamation" of the orange of the North with the blue of the South, blue being Ireland's own heraldic color.